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Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
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The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
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WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 225— BOMBAY TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
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Half Yearly ..	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly ..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

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NOTICE

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3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
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(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
27th Sept.	MACEDONIA	..	11 089
4th Oct.	DONGOLA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND* ..	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,272
25th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,627
1st Nov.	DONGOLA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15.993
29th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND .		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
1925			
3rd Jan	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA .		15,993
7th Feb	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA .	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA ..		7 952
16th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA .		7 622
30th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 63 & £ 62	£ 60 & £56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.
26th Sept.	MULBERA ..	8,100
31st Oct.	MORVADA ..	8,193
15th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
21st ,,	MANELA	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
1925.		
9th Jan.	NARINGA* ..	6,607
30th ,,	MANORA ..	7,888
6th Feb	MOLVIA ..	8,193
7th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MOMBASA ..	8,986
16th ,,	MATIANA ..	8,965

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA.
11th Nov	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MONGOLIA
9th Dec	SICILIA ..	6,819	MOLDAVIA.
1925			
6th Jan	SARDINIA	6,684	MOLTAN.
3rd Feb	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA.
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER.
17th Mar	SARDINIA	6,684	CATHAY.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
24th Sept..	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports. 9-4 a.m.
2 th ,, ..	VASNA ..	Busreh via. Karachi.
27th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
29th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiathiawar.
1st Oct.	KAROA ..	East & S Africa.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination.
25th Oct.	HYMETTUS	Melbourne & Sydney.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steame..	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Aki Maru.	Y. Kawashima	6023	17th ,,	29th Sept
*Sado Maru.	I. Nirei.	5898	28th ,,	12th Oct.
*Tokushima Maru	K. Kamiyama	5976	17th Oct	31st ,,
*Tamba Maru.	N. Wada	5945	23th ,,	11th Nov

* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong..	480	270	202	135	108
Shanghai ..	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. :—20279 Telegrams:—"YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE.

(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES

TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Celebes				
Maru	J. Kurimura	5863	14th Sept.	24th Sept
*Honolulu Maru,	Yamauchi	5710	27th Sept.	11th Oct.
Borneo Maru	K. Orihara	5884	9th Sept.	9th Oct.
Altai Maru	H. Megura.	7772	6th Oct.	20th Oct.
* Sumatra Maru	Y. Saito	5750	11th Oct.	30th Oct.

*Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars please apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Taj Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 355.
Phone No 22150.
Cable Address: "SHOSEN."

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BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F50,000,000 £3,676,470
Reserve Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,753
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM
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DUTCH EAST INDIES:		
Semarang	Djemoor	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN
Agent.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.

Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer

Dr D Writer & Co.

Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.

Estd. 1897.

INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.

LOW PREMIUMS. LIBERAL CONDITIONS VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.

Head Office:
11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. LAHORE.

A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1923.

A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.

	Rs.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year	66,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year	50,50,000
3. Annual income exceeds	12,00,000
4. Effective policy business up to 31-12-23	2,00,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund	50,00,000
6. Claims paid about	38,00,000

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.

INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa:
Messrs. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, North Kanara.

Manager:
K. C. VIDYARTHI

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
pposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LAUWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva (h) Orange Halva
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,56,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office.—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay
Branch I.—Thakurdwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS

To the Young—THRIFT
It enables one to lay a foundation for after years

To the Family Man—PEACE of MIND
It satisfies his desire to provide for his dependents.

To the Business Man—PROTECTION
It provides a sinking fund—is an asset to any business.

To the Widow—MAINTENANCE
It maintains the home in Comfort and provides an education for the children.

What Is it to you?

Write for particulars to:—

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE Co.
HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO, CANADA

M. KANJI & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
Universal Building;
COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910.

Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years .. 15—20%

The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8 per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.

The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.

Established 1891.
Insurance Funds over .. Rs. 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed .. Rs. 4,25,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

C. M. SHAH & Co.,
Chief Agents:—
For Bombay Presidency, Kapadia Building, Ardeshir Dadi Street, Girgaum, Back Road, Bombay.

S. H. THACKER,
Chief Agents:—
For Gujrat, Kathiawar, Raipur, Narwada, No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad.

P. C. ROY, M. A. B. L., Secretary,
285/10, Bowbazar, Street, CALCUTTA.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,

KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.

Engineering and Surveying Instruments, Etc.

Rubber Stamp Makers
Price List on Application

	Rs.	a.	
Fancy Donegal Tweed Coat ..	22	8	0
White Office Trousers 3 for ..	13	0	0
White Oxford Twill Shirts 3 for	12	0	0

Made to your measure.
Perfect Fit and Style Guaranteed.

J. DIAS & BROS.

PROFESSIONAL CIVIL, MILITARY and NAVAL
TAILORS and GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
173, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

CURE YOUR EYE

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal, India (Dep. 5.).

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A B. A. with Sanskrit as a TEACHER for M. A. V. School, Jambusar. Pay according to experience and qualification. Apply to AMBALAL D. SHAH, Chairman School Board, Jambusar Municipality.
A 20753

THE CALCUTTA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, 264, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA, offers short Post-graduate courses to practising Dentists. Apply for particulars to the PRINCIPAL.
A R40

BRITISH BANDMASTER, fully qualified, (Kneller Hall, Royal Military School of Music) desires ENGAGEMENT, excellent credentials. Apply Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R88

WANTED—APPLICANTS desiring suitable EMPLOYMENTS to consult (enclosing one anna stamp) with KAPOOR & CO. Employment Suppliers, Fatehpuri Road, DELHI.
A R85

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT knowing Local Fund Accounts. Salary Rs. 100—5—125; none but experienced men need apply with testimonials to the PRESIDENT, District Local Board, Bombay Suburban District, Andheri.
A20708

WANTED—Respectable gentlemen to represent BENGAL MERCANTILE LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD., as CHIEF and DISTRICT AGENTS in all unrepresented areas in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Handsome remuneration for guaranteed business. Apply to MANAGING AGENTS, 24, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
A

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—(1) A SENIOR SHARE CLERK, well experienced in share transfer, dividend and audit work of Joint Stock Companies and (2) A SENIOR COACHING CLERK, fully conversant with the stock, issue and audit work of Carrier Companies. Salaries according to qualifications. Apply stating previous experience and enclosing copies of testimonials, if any to the SECRETARY, Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Co., Ltd., Keshavji Building, 149, Frere Road, Bombay No 3.
A 20732

RS. 5,000 (FIVE THOUSAND)—Would you pay this sum to be turned a BOOK-KEEPER in 80 HOURS? Perhaps not. Note, therefore, that we have invested thousands of rupees so that you may learn Book-keeping IN 80 HOURS, BY POST, at your home and in your spare time. Big salaries await BOOK-KEEPERS TRAINED by the Hawaid New Way. Thousands of firms need them. Low fee, easiest terms. Success or no fee. Enclose 3 annas stamp. Absolutely no copy free. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. Rawalpindi.
A T

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A well qualified LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON of long experience seeks EMPLOYMENT in any Female Hospital. Apply to Mrs. R. ELIAS, Bansda State (Surat).
A R87

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—One SHOP, Hornby Row, No. 187, opposite Peoples Free Library, also one flat, Chowpatty, Gilbert building for vegetarian Hindus. Apply KANJI CURSONDAS, Elphinstone Circle.
C R4

TO BE LET—(1) A MOTOR GARRAGE for one motor-car at Mint Road, Fort. (2) A PLOT OF LAND at present utilized for fuel shop, at the junction of Nesbit Road and Mazagon Road. For particulars apply to GULAMHUSEIN AHMEDALLY, C/o. Bombay Stationery Mart, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.
C R90

To LET from 1st September the whole of the upper floor of our Showroom Building "The Motor House," at Hughes Road, now occupied by Carlton Club. Could be used either as a big flat or for a club. Rent very moderate. Please apply to T. R. PRATT (Bombay) LTD., Hughes Road Bombay.
5[illegible]

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA FRUIT VINEGAR.
BEST in KITCHEN
BEST for PICKLES
BEST on TABLE
(N.B.—For Pickles add equal amount of water.)
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
PLANTA DRUG MANUFACTURING CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T T

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—Good Second-Hand 5 BEARINGS SINGLE ROLLER GINS of Platt Bros., complete and one Single Kappas opener of Platt Bros. Write to Post Box No. 3150, Bombay.
K R61

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(UNDER SPECIAL DIET.)

Free sample packets of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Postage As. 6 per V.P.P. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Nocturnal emissions, Dyspepsia etc. etc. and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. One anna postage stamp required for a reply or pamphlets.

PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its treatment" a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2 Postage As. 5 extra.

Correspondence strictly in English.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3 8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

WANTED—Two LADY DOCTORS of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's grade on a salary of Rs. 60-7-200 each (pay to be given within the maximum according to qualifications) and private practice in out of Dispensary hours allowed. Applications to reach the undersigned by 11th October, 1924. Applicants should state their age, nationality and previous experience. The candidates selected will be on twelve months probation in the first instance and their appointments will be subject to the rules of the Municipality. Participation in the Provident Fund will be compulsory. Travelling expenses of joining the appointment will not be allowed.

(Sd.) DOULATRAM BULCHAND,
Chief Officer,
Hyderabad Municipality.
20734

PUBLIC NOTICES.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the temporary posts of one Supervisor and one Overseer for carrying out Surveys of Station yards on Baroda Division. Pay according to the qualifications. Men having previous Railway experience will be preferred. Apply to the Undersigned with copies of testimonials.

H. F. DORAN.
Executive Engineer
Baroda Division.
20731

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

REDUCTION IN PASSENGER FARES FROM 1ST OCTOBER, 1924.

THE bases of 1st and 2nd class single journey passenger fares will be REDUCED as under:—

1ST CLASS.

	Pies per mile. per passenger.
1st 300 miles ...	24
plus for distances beyond ...	18
2ND CLASS.	
1st 300 miles ...	12
plus for distances beyond ...	9

Detailed information may be obtained from Station Masters or from the undersigned.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 20th September, 1924. 20736

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

PACKING OF CONSIGNMENTS.

FOR the information of those despatching traffic over the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, it is notified, that, with effect from 1st October, 1924, revised packing conditions in connection with the booking of consignments will be introduced. The Staff have received very clear and definite instructions to the effect that these packing conditions are to be strictly observed, and that, in the events of despatchers not complying with the same, their consignments can only be accepted if Risk Note A. is executed.

Despatchers, in their own interests, are advised to apply to the Station Master to be shown the packing conditions, if any, which apply to the particular consignment, they wish to despatch.

Full particulars of these conditions are in the hands of all Station Masters, and they have received instructions to assist despatchers, in every way, by explaining fully whatever packing conditions may be necessary, according to the circumstances of their case.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 19th Sept. 1924. 20715

NOTICE.

WANTED.

CUSTOMERS for five Motor Cars of the following description at Dewas ", Central India.

1.	Thorny Croft	35 seats.
2.	Vulcan	32 seats.
2.	Albion	32 seats.
1.	Nash	17 seats.

These Cars were running from Dewas to Indore (21 miles), Dewas to Ujjain (23 miles) and Dewas to Sarangpur (55 miles) during the past two years on behalf of the State; but as these Cars have at present been slightly out of order the Darbar have decided to dispose of them and transfer the service to such customers as would offer advantageous terms.

The intending customers, who want either to purchase the Cars and further run on their own account or would run in partnership with the State on certain terms and conditions, should send in their applications to the undersigned so as to reach on or before 15-10-24.

The customers are allowed to see these cars personally if so desired.

The average daily traffic by the said service comes to about 260 passengers with the income of Rs. 200. The average rate of fare comes to 9 pies per mile.

(Sd.) B. N. BHAJEKAR
Minister, Dewas State 2 C. I.
20734

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that M. HAJI UMAR HAJI MANEK, of Bandra, Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement about 950 square yards or thereabout and registered by the Collector of Thana under Survey No. 252 Pot No. 1 and non-agricultural Survey No. 56 together with the messuage tenement standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bandra under 388, 388A, 389, 390, 395 and all which premises are situate at Bandra and bounded, on or towards the East by the property of Haji Umer Manek, on or towards the West by the property of Ghod Bunder Road, on or towards the North by the hang lane, on or towards the South by the Bazar Road.

Dated this 22nd day of September, 1924.

N. C. DALAL and Co.,
Purchaser's Attorney.
20739

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, MADRAS.

Suit No. 19 of 1924.

MANICKJEE DAVAL ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

(1.) BHAGAVAN DOSS CHUNILAUL
(2.) MAGANLAL BAGAVANDOSS,
(3.) CHOTALAUL BAGAVANDOSS,
carrying on business under the name and style of Bhagavandoss Chunilaul ..... Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Defendants that the plaintiff has filed the above suit for the recovery of Rs. 515-0-0, being the principal and interest due on a promissory note for Rs. 600 bearing interest at 12 per cent. per annum, executed by Defendants in plaintiffs favour on 26th December, 1920. The suit is posted for hearing to 3rd October, 1924, before His Honour the Chief Judge. In default of your appearance, the suit will be heard and decided exparte.

V. RAMASWAMI IYENGAR,
Vakil for Plaintiff.
R86

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3029 of 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 22nd day of August, 1924.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V, rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8, and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

SHA VANMALIDAS HURGOWANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Walkeshwar, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) ABDUL HAMID HABIBBHAI and (2) MIRZA MAHOMED CASSUMBHAI, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Grant Road, outside the Fort, owners of the New Imperial Natak Samaj ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting. Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a Plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff prays that the Defendants may be ordered to forthwith vacate and give up quiet and peaceful possession of rooms Nos 36-37-38 and 39 in the premises mentioned in the Plaint that the Defendants may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 795 for arrears of rent for the months of May, June and July, 1924, at the rate of Rs. 265 per month and compensation for the use and occupation at the same rate from 1st August, 1924, till possession thereof is given to the Plaintiff that the Defendants may be ordered to pay the costs of the suit and for such further and other reliefs as the nature of the case may require.

Amended this 18th of September, 1924.

Postponement Precipie dated 18th September, 1924.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 8th day of October, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence, and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 28th day of August, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 28th day of August, 1924.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
20738

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Coy., will on FRIDAY, the 26th instant at 3 p.m. sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room the following:—

5 bales Cretone each 50 pieces 30/35 yds. certain;
5 bales Creton each 50 pieces 30/35 yds.
6 cases Glass Armor Bangs size 1 to 6 200 to 300 Bundles each. 3 cases Toilet Soaps, 3 cases Glass Empty Bottles, 40 dozen Railway Steel beaters, about 4,000 gross Bright Iron Round American Screws of different sizes, 46 pieces round iron bars, about 10 1/2 tons Iron Bolts and Nuts, 140 Bundles Wire thick about 7 tons, About 20 Drums Grease each 1/2 cwts., 6 Electric Table Fans, 1 Electric Motor 35 H.P., 440 Volts, 4 cases and 2 bags Glass Bangles, 50 dozen Drawers.

By order of Messrs Minocher Desai and Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Shiveldas Kisordas and Sons of Bhaji Pala Lane:

1 case 250 gross flat Sewing Machine, bright steel Needles.

Miscellaneous: Artificial Limbs, Skin, Duplicator Machines, Typewriters, Wooden Partition, Carved Wood Writing Table, Cupboard, etc.

By order of Messrs. Tata Sons and Co. Agents the Swadeshi Mills Ltd. and on account and at the risk of Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Co: one Bale 40 pieces.

Bleached Shirting No. 37896 damaged in transit ex three Bales bearing Railway receipt No. F8762: dated 29/8/24.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

6% DEBENTURE LOAN OF Rs. 160 LAKHS.

For the Improvement of the Water-Supply in Bombay.
REPAYABLE ON 1st DECEMBER 1954.

1. With the sanction of the Government of India, the Municipal Commissioner on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, hereby invites tenders for the above loan.

2. The Loan is raised on the security of the General Revenues of the Bombay Municipality subject to any prior charges in respect of balances of previous loans not yet fully paid off.

TENDERS.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the above Loan will be recieved by the Municipal Commissioner up to 12 o'clock (noon), Bombay Time, daily from Monday, September 22nd, up to Tuesday, the 30th September, 1924. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

4. Each tender must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the 6 per cent Debenture Loan of 160 lakhs" and deposited with the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and Annas; it must not contain a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or tenders and further reserves to himself the right to accept the whole, or such portion only, as he may think proper of any sum tendered for.

7. Tenderers, whose tenders are accepted, will have to pay into the Chief Accountatant's Office the whole amount of the tender not later than the 21st October 1924.

8. In the event of the Loan being over-subscribed, the amount alloted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders, provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable, which amounts to less than Rs. 500.

DEPOSITS.

9. A sum equal to 2 per cent. of the par value of debentures tendered for must be deposited with each tender. A separate deposit must be made in respect of each tender. Interest will not accrue until payment of the tendered amount in full is made as specified in clause 7.

10. Deposits must be in one of the following forms:—
(a) Cash or currency notes.
(b) A cheque drawn in favour of the Municipal Commissioner on a Bank in Bombay.
(c) Government Promissory Notes, War Bonds or War Loan, Bombay Municipal, Port Trust or Improvement Trust Debentures, blank endorsed.

11. Deposits not being Government Promissory Notes, War Bonds, War Loan, Bombay Municipal, Port Trust or Improvement Trust Debentures, will in the case of tenders accepted either wholly or in part, be credited in part payment of the total amount of an accepted tender.

12. If after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up by the date specified above, the deposit in connection with the tender will be forfeited.

13. Deposits on tenders, which may not be accepted either wholly or in part, will be returned without interest, on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

14. Interest will be paid half-yearly in Bombay at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum and a sufficient sum will be set aside annually and invested, in such manner as may be authorised by the law for the time being in force, to provide for the payment of the whole of the principal of the loan on the dates of repayment mentioned above.

15. Interest will be paid in Bombay by the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, or such other agent or agents as may be appointed by the Corporation from time to time in that behalf as follows:—

From the date of payment in full to the 30th November, 1924, on 1st December, 1924, and thereafter on the 1st June and 1st December of each year.

16. To each tenderer whose tender is accepted either wholly or in part, and who pays the amount of the accepted tender on or before the date specified in clause 7 above, scrip receipts for payments made will be granted by the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such receipts as soon as possible.

17. Forms of tender can be obtained on application at the Chief Accountant's Office or may be made out as per specimen printed herewith.

Brokerage will be paid at the rate of 1/8 per cent. to recognized brokers on tenders received on forms bearing their stamps in cases where tenders so received are accepted,

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 15th September, 1924.

FORM OF TENDER.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION'S 6 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN OF Rs. 160 LAKHS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE WATER SUPPLY IN BOMBAY.

To

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I/we the undersigned hereby apply for_____Debentures* aggregating Rs._____of the above issue in the terms of the advertisement issued by you, dated the 15th September, 1924, each Debenture to be of the value noted on the reverse, and I/we send herewith†_____being 2 per cent. deposit on the par value of the Debentures, and I/we undertake to accept the same or any less number that may be allotted to me/us and to make the full payment in respect thereof to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, on or before the 21st October, 1924.

The amount I/we undertake to pay for these Debentures is Rs.§_____ per cent.

Signature_____
Address_____

Date September 1924.

*Denominations of Debentures to be filled in on the reverse. The Superscription on the Cover enclosing the tender must be clear and distinct.

†Here enter cash, cheque on a Bank in Bombay, or Government Promissory Notes or Debentures, as provided in Clause 10 of the particulars and conditions of the Loan.

§The rate should be entered here.

DEBENTURES REQUIRED.

Number of Pieces.	Value of each, Rs.	Total Value. Rs.
Total..		Total

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AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NAGDEVI STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of mortgagors Khan Bahadur Mohamedally Abdul Kader and others Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of pertetual Pazandari land or ground situate at Nagdevi Street, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 305 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2079 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under B Ward Nos. 236-237, Street Nos. 144-46 and 150, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Hafiz Khanbhai Mulla Abdullali, on or towards the South by the property of Bora Abdul Hussein Mulla Mahomedally, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage and on or towards the East by the said Nagdevi Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co. Solicitors or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BALARAM STREET.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwala, Attorneys for the surviviving Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Jehangir Framji Bharucha, the mortgagor and in exercise of the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indentur of Mortgage, dated 14th day of March, 1921, and further charge dated the 2nd day of February, 1922, and made between the said Jehangir Framji Bharucha of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 2nd October 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground being portion of plots No. 10 and all admeasuring 253-33 square yards on the Vhuaabhatti Estate of Hamabai Petit situate, lying and being at private Road of Foras Road, Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and forming part of a larger piece of land the property of the said Estate which whole piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 13533, 13555, 13906, 13909, 13914 13344 and 13355 and New Survey No. 6984, which said portion being bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a Gully and beyond that by the property of Mahomedbhoy H. Banatwalla, on or towards the West by the proposed 40 feet private road, on or towards the North by the property of the Mortgagor being Block No. B and on or towards the South by the proposed 45 feet private road which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 4424, 4425-7, and 4448 and Street Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, and 3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rustamji and Ginwala, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at No. 5, Rutherfield Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

Private offers will be received till the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 23rd Sept. 1924.

MESSRS. BYREN & CO.
Auctioneers,
87, Apollo St., Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE AT LOHAR CHAWL STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Sabnis Goregaokar and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee, Mr. Baji Vishnu Nerurker and in pursuance of Powers reserved to the mortgagee under Indentures of Mortgage and further charges dated respectively 16th May, 1921, 6th May, 1922, and 4th April, 1923, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bai Jankibai wife of Pandrinath Madanji, Messrs. BYREN and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 27th September, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned very valuable property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and situate on the South side of Lohar Chawl Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the records of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1167, New No. 6901, Old S. No. 1149, New S. No. 1813, and Coastral City Survey No. 1004 of Bhuleshwar Division, admeasuring 1884 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 33 and now under C Ward No. 1045 Street, Nos. 152—154—156 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Ramji Chatur, on or towards the West partly by the property of Ramji Chatur on or towards the North by the said Lohar Chawl and on or towards the South by the property of the said Ramji Chatur.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Sabnis Goregaokar and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office in Shilotri Bank Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or of the undersigned.

BYREN & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1924.

J. S MODY & CO
Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 23109.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT DUNCAN CAUSEWAY, SION.

Under instructions of Messrs. Kharas and Co., Attorneys for the Morigagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Cursondas Ladha, under and by virtue of the power of sale given to the mortgagees under the indenture of mortgage dated 12th May, 1921, and subsequent eight further charges made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SUNDAY, the 28th day of September, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses now standing thereon, situate lying and being at Sion, outside the Fort and on the Eastern Side of the Duncan Causeway and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6628.88 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 17210, New Survey No. 1/517, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Duncan Causeway, on or towards the West by G. I. P. Railway, on or towards the North by the property in charge of the Executive Engineer of Thana District and on or towards the South by the land belonging to charitable Estate of Bhaidas Sakhidas.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Kharas and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office, at Churchgate Street, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd Sept. 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST.

TO-NIGHT 6, 8, 10.

DOUGLAS McLEAN

IN

GOING—UP

A brilliant farce adapted from the famous Gaiety Theatre comedy Packed with laughter and thrills. Clever witty humour and some of the most amazing aviation feats ever seen. Fun and sensation skilfully blended.

THE GREAT FIGHT BETWEEN BLOOMFIELD

AND

GIBBONS

FELIX THE CAT

PATHE GAZETTE

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1. As. 8 and As. 4. Including Tax.

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 5-30 p.m. and 11 p.m.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
DAILY AT 6 and 9-45 p. m.
"THE WAGES OF SIN"
With LUCY DORAINE.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"CARNIVAL"
Starring MATHESON LANG.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"Mr. WU"
Featuring MATHESON LANG.

WELCOME!
The Bombay Cinema Syndicate
have utmost pleasure to announce the
OPENING THIS WEEK
of the Bombay's New Palatial Picture House
CINE MADELEINE
TRAM TERMINUS—GRANT ROAD
with a Grand Opening Programme
which includes
A WILLIAM-FOX Production
"ANY WIFE"
Featuring Filmdom's Greatest Favourite
MISS PEARL WHITE
and a Screaming 2-Reel
HAROLD LLOYD COMEDY.
3 Shows Daily Commencing 6-30, 8-15, and 10
Popular Prices including Tax.
Re. 1-8— 1—As. 12—9—6 and 3.

A Special Orchestra under the Directorship of Mr. N. S. Patloo, Late of West-End Cinema, will play appropriate music to the picture.

CINE MADELEINE
TRAM TERMINUS, GRANT ROAD.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS THIS WEEK
SOCIETY SCOUNDREL
With Comic
CUPID STRUCK
Time and Rates as Usual

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
No. 13, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd September, 1924 at 3-30 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following Buildings.

Building Street No. 264C; 264D; 264E Case No. 60; Rapon Road.

Building Street No. 420—424; Case No. 139; Nagdevi Street.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1924.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept 22.

Monsoon has weakened in Burma but has been active in North-East India and South of the Peninsula. Conditions are slightly unsettled in the South of the Bay.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam Chota Nagpur, Bihar, North Central Provinces, and Mysore and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Rajputana, Central India West, Bombay Deccan, South Madras and Madras Deccan.

Chief amounts are:—Tezpur, Silchar, Chailbasa, Hazaribag, three inches, Ranchi two; Patna, Gaya, Dumka one and a half. Bhuj one, Ahmednagar two.

Forecast:—Extention in Punjab and the surrounding hills.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 22nd Sept. 1924.	Total since 1st June, 1924.	June 1st to 22nd Sept. 1922.	June 1st to 22nd Sept. 1923.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0 02	47 19	69 73	77 43
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0 00	53 57	65 89	74 82
Esplanade (Gok. Tej Hospital) ..	0 02	52 66	65 99	84 55
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0 00	57 78	71 54	77 77

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA
Bombay, September, 21.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p. m. 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches	29.731
Temperature of Air	80.3 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.5 „
Dew Point	76.2 „
Relative humidity of Air ..	88% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	8.6 „
Maximum temperature of Air ..	84.5 „
Minimum	76.4 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE, N, SSW, WNW, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	92 miles
Fall of Rain	0.90 inches
Total fall during month ..	7.56 „
Do. do. year	47.19 „
Additional fall of rain upto 10 a.m. of 22nd Sept.	0.00 „

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still
	Sep	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Sep.	h.	m.	ft. in.
M.	22	5	15	24	1	22	6	45	17 3
		16	38	23	1		13	10	16 2
Tu.	23	7	10	24	4	23	13	53	21 2
		18	41	23	2		..	..	..
W.	24	8	22	25	1	24	1	19	19 4
		20	10	23	11		14	46	20 3
Th.	25	9	7	26	0	25	2	15	18 8
		21	9	25	1		15	21	19 2
F.	26	9	42	26	10	26	3	12	17 10
		21	51	26	3		15	59	18 2
Sat.	27	2	59	26	9	27	10	4	21 6
		14	55	26	5		22	14	19 4
Sun.	28	10	50	28	3	28	4	34	16 6
		23	11	28	3		17	2	16 2

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 22nd September 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the west of the province and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in excess. Maximum temperature was almost normal; the minimum was higher than usual at Ambala and Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri reports 0.43" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the neighbourhood of Agra and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is locally damper than usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jodhpur has had 0.44" of rain and Ajmer 0.10". Skies are clear or lightly clouded over Sind and in general moderately to heavily clouded over Rajputana. Humidity is in defect in upper Sind and generally in excess in Rajputana. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both very nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhuj reports 0.88" of rain, Rajkot 0.12" and Neemuch 0.75". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over Central India West and in general moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is in excess at Bhavnagar-Para. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Rajkot and Deesa; the minimum was almost normal in the division.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.42" of rain, Saugor 0.70" and Khandwa 0.15". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and humidity is as usual. Temperature was almost normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are heavily clouded over Bombay and lightly to moerately clouded elsewrere. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperatur did not differ much from the normal. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 84 degs. (1 deg. below normal) and the minimum 77.4 degs. (1 deg. above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon reports 0.57" of rain and Ahmednagar 2.30". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the northwest of the division and in general lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is generally above normal in the former area. Temperature was as usual.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been generally weak. Rainfall has been local in the West United Provinces, Rajputana, Cutch, Central India West, the West Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in Kathiawar and southeast Madras. The principal amounts, besides those already mentioned are Calicut 0.13", Cochin 0.10" Bangalore 0.73" and Trichinopoly 0.47".

Forecast.—Large change is noo likely next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 21st September 1924 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has again strengthened generally everywhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar, north Hyderabad, and the Madras Deccan, and local in Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Behar, West Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India West, the Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras. A few falls have also occurred in the United Provinces, south Hyderabad, Mysore and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Bassein four inches; Kyaukpyu one; Tezpur two; Dhubri three; Sillong one; Jalpaiguri two; Mussooree three; Parbhani one; Raichur, Chitaldrug one; Madura two.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 22ND OF SEPT. 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan		9.15	5.00	+4.15
Rawalpindi		23.82	22.16	+1.66
Lahore		14.38	14.72	—0.34
Hissar		7.13	11.09	—3.96
Ambala		19.81	22.75	—2.94
Delhi		19.84	21.94	—2.10
United Provinces—				
Agra		21.06	22.68	—1.62
Mainpuri	0.43	34.35	21.99	+9.36
Jhansi		37.95	31.67	+6.28
Cawnpore		43.66	30.64	+1301
Allahabad		35.72	32.71	+3.01
Sind—				
Jacobabad		1.50	2.24	—0.74
Karachi		2.25	5.89	—3.64
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	0.10	30.60	18.05	+1255
Jaipur	0.03	36.44	21.29	+1515
Kotah		42.75	25.57	+1718
Mount Abu		64.20	57.14	+7 11
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	0.88	6.02	13.08	—7.06
Dwarka		3.81	12.34	—8.53
Veraval		14.78	17.07	—2.29
Rajkot	0.12	23.16	24.15	—0.99
Bhavnagar Para ..	0.07	9.40	19.30	—9.90
Gujarat—				
Surat	0.03	41.30	37.69	+3.61
Ahmedabad		23.32	27.13	—3.81
Deesa		29.68	23.11	+6.47
Central India West—				
Neemuch	0.75	26.67	26.58	+0.09
Indore		31.01	29.20	+1.81
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	0.42	55.73	48.11	+7.62
Saugor	0.70	37.45	39.80	—2.35
Hoshangabad		37.52	43.52	—6.00
Khandwa	0.18	23.06	25.43	—2.37
Akola		26.28	25.03	+1.25
Amraoti		19.53	26.36	—6.83
Nagpur		27.56	41.01	—1345
Chanda		39.45	44.28	—4.83
Raipur		28.25	43.32	—1507
Konkan—				
Bombay	0.02	47.19	65.10	—1791
Ratnagiri		91.38	91.36	+0.02
Mormugao		84.94	84.03	+0.91
Karwar		110.21	105.94	+4.27
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	0.57	17.08	16.90	+0.18
Ahmednagar ..	2.30	16.19	16.06	+0.13
Poona		16.85	18.68	—1.83
Sholapur		13.75	19.85	—6.04
Bijapur		6.90	12.01	—5.55
Belgaum		41.25	37.14	+4.11
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad		16.89	22.28	—5.24
Nizamabad (Indur.) ..		27.94	33.98	—6.04
Hyderabad		23.16	23.00	+0.13
Malabar—				
Mangalore	0.01	124.67	104.62	+2005
Calicut	0.13	134.75	85.72	+4701
Cochin	0.10	125.06	70.83	+5423
Ceylon—				
Colombo	1.70	31.00	20.06	+1094
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam		20.37	22.61	—2.24
Bellary	0.07	9.68	9.53	+0.15
Cuddapah		11.07	17.38	—6.31
Madras		14.51	14.03	+0.48
Bangalore	0.73	17.09	17.53	+0.36
Coimbatore		22.20	5.18	+1702
Trichinopoly ..	0.47	8.36	10.06	—1.70
Negapatam	0.04	4.93	9.55	—4.62

IMPORTS.

Sept. 22.

S S Nagoto Maru Agents:—Nippon Yusen Kaisha Ltd. from Nagoya:—569 cases porcelaim 215 cases glassware, 206 bales grey shirting, 25 bales grey sheeting, 160 bales cotton yarn.

From Osaka:—15 cases cotton flannels, 50 cases biscuits, 50 cases rubber balls, 16 cases brass circles, 40 cases striped drill, 40 cases cotton shirting, 209 bales cotton shirting, 515 bales cotton yarn, 447 bales cotton sheeting 500 casks red lead, 191 cases glassware, 48 cases glass heads, 22 cases cotton goods 50 cases glass bangles 10 cases silk, 10 cases, silk yarn.

From Yokohama:—17 17 cases muslin, 171 coils copper wire, 100 cases biscuits.

From Kobe:—101 cases hosiery, 251 cases cotton yarn 79 cases celuloid bangles, 90 cases enamell ware, 195 cases glassware, 500 pieces of firewood, 15 cases tinware, 20 cases porcelain, 149 cases matches, 50 bags dried ginger, 65 cases refined camphor 25 cases cotton goods, 34 cases empty watch boxes 150 cases silk goods, 100 bdls. refined sulphur, 95 cases cotton shirting, 25 cases celuloid ware 166 cases silk yarn.

From Tokio:—139 cases cotton yarn.

From Shanghai:—239 cases tea, 175 cases cases green tea, 340 h/s green tea, 425 bdles cotton shirting, 344 chests green tea, 916 green tea.

From Hongkong:—45 baskets china root, 50 bdles sugar candy, 100 bags sugar candy 1252 cases fire crackers, 210 cases cassia.

From Singapore:—1129 bdles rattan, 250 bags sago flour, 98 bdles G Beszimin 367 bags betelnuts, 77 bags nutmegs.

From Penang:—435 bags pearl tapioca, 100 slabes tin.

From Colombo:—47 cases Tea, 100 Jottas tea, 499 baskets garlic, 14 bags nutmegs.

SOUTH INDIAN FLOOD RELIEF.

The Secretary, G. Ward D. C. C. acknowledges the following sum from the following persons towords the South Indian Flood Relief:—

Fulabhei S. Patel Rs. 30; Shah Bhikabhai Gulabchand Rs. 10; Patel Khodabhai Shankarbhai Rs. 2; Ambalal Jeshankar Re. 1; Total Rs. 43; and some cloths also.

YOUTH LODGE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society, Prof. P. S. Anandam will deliver a public lecture to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Lodge premises, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, on "The Mystery of the depth of nature and the Vanity of man."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 22.

S S Castalia, Alder, Liverpool.
S S Sardinia, Liggins, Shanghai.
S S Mulbera, Steadman, Karachi.
S S Huleric, Logic, New York.
S S Barpeta, Beedle, Busrah.

S S Castalia:—The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, 4137 tons Captain H Alder, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Sardinia:—The P and O S N Coy's China Mail steamer Sardinia, 4106 tons Captain O Liggins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai with mails a general cargo and passengers.

S S Mulbera:—the B I S N Coy's steamer Mulbera, 3339 tons Captain W E Steadman arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Halerie:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer Haleria, 3217 tons, Captain C D Logie, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Barpeta, 1877 tons, Captain T S Beedle arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 23.

S S Olympia, Coldwell, Liverpool.
S S Clan Murddock, Pugan, Luticoria.

Sept. 22.

Steamer:—Sardinia for China.

S S Olympia:—The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3247 tons, Captain R Coldwell, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, September 22.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
2 Macedonia 5247 London 27/9 M M & Co.
3 Olympi 3272 Liverpool 22/9 Graham's Co.
4 Castalia 4083 L'pool 8/10 Grahams.
5 Aki Maru, 3676, Japan, 29/9, N Y Kaisha.
6 Hatimura, 4,169, NF, 17/9, M M and Co.
7 Drachenfells, 4575, Colombo, NF—L Edwards.
8 Pilsna 4915 Trieste 1/10 L Triestino.
10 Karoa, 3607, Durban 1/10, M M and Co.
11 Kandahar 4153, Karachi N F, K Nixon & Co.
12 Colaba 3899 Calcutta 18/9 M M & Co.
13 Mirzapore 4135 London 8 F M M & Co.
15 City of Newcastle 4462 Karachi 26/9 K Nixon and Co.
14 Othello 3291 Hull J F and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Capodimonte 3544 K'chi 28/9 L Tristew.
2 Clan Murdoch 3683 Malabar 26/9 J Finlay and Co.
3 Bankura, 1905 Basrah 24/9, M M and Co.
3 Umralasi, 1855, Dunkirk, 30/9, Graham and Co.
4 Vasna 2043 Busra 26/9 M M and Co.
4 Varela, 1,932, Basrah, 19/9, M M and Co.
6 Gurna 3228, Rangoon, NF, M M & Co.
7 Tysla, 2,691, Calcutta, 20/9, Graham & Co.
9 Ormara 2978, N F, 19/9, M M & Co.
10-11 Celebes Maru, 4262 Kobe 24/9 O S Kaisha.
12-13 Jalavira 2853 Rangoon 22/9 Scindia S N Co.
14 Chakla 1727 Karachi 20/9 M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

D & E Golconda, 3203 NF, M M and Co.
J End Mulbera 5524 N F W F, M M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

China due about 26th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 3rd October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 10th October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 17th October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 24th October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 31st October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 7th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Devanha due about 13th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 14th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 21st November, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 5th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Moryadia due about 6th October, Agent B I S N Co.
Merkara due about 20th October, Agent B I S N Co.
Manela due about 3rd November, Agent B I S N Co.
Madala due about 20th October, Agent B I S N Co.
Margha due about 17th November Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Canterbury due about 28th September, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 4th October, Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of London due about 7th October Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 16th October, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Scindia due about 25th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Nagpur due about 27th October, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Massilia due about 7th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Paris due about 7th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co
California due about 13th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Genoa due about 14th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
City of Cairo due about 16th November, Agent K N Co.
City of Manchester due about 6th December, Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 12th December, Agent Graham T Co.
Olympia due about 22nd December, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HULL.

Ariosto (not fixed), Agent James Findlay and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Okenfels due about 25th September, Agent L Edward Co.
Wartenfels due about 1st October, Agent L Edward Co.
Birkenfels due about 11th October, Agent L Edward Co.
Trantenfels due about 19th October, Agent L Edward Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Benares due about 8th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Simla due about 27th October, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Andijk due about 20th September, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Bevenkirk due about 10th October, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Hoogkirk due about 31st October, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Meerkirk due about 22nd November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Gastein due about 7th October, Agent Lloyd Triestino.
Cracovia due about 18th October, Agent Lloyd Triestino.
Trieste due about 7th November, Agent Lloyd Triestino.
Pilsna due about 18th November, Agent Lloyd Triestino.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 1st October, Agent M Italiana.
Aquileia due about 31st October, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Kuarsbro due about 1st October, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Crisfield due about 6th October, Agent Volkart Bros.
City of Venice due about 17th October, F F Campbell Co.
City of Boston due about 30th October, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Hankow due about 14th November, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Honolulu Maru due about 26th September, Agent O S Kaisha.
Tokushima Maru due about 28th September, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Borneo Maru due about 29th September, Agent O S Kaisha.
Sado Maru due about 28th September, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Altaj Maru due about 6th October, Agent O S Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru due about 11th October, Agent O S Kaisha.
Tamba Maru due about 28th October, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due about 19th October, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola due about 4th October, Agent M M Co.
Karapara due about 18th October Agent M M Co.
Khandala due about 1st November, Agent M M Co.
Karoa due about 15th November, Agent M M Co.

FROM BANGKOK.

Skuld due about 6th October, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM RANGOON.

Hwosfield (not fixed) M M and Co.
Jalavehar due about 27th September Agent Scindia S N C.
Julapalaka due about 15th October Agent Scindia S N C.
Jalavyaya due about 31st October, Agent Scindia S N C.

FROM BUSRAH.

Bamora due about 26th September, Agent M M and Co.
Varsova due about 27 September, Agent M M and Co.
Bandra due about 3rd October, Agent M M and Co.
Barjora due about 10th October, Agent M M and Co.
Barala due about 17th October, Agent M M and Co.
Varela (not fixed) Agent M M and Co.
Zayani (not fixed) Agent P S S N Co.
Ahmedi (not fixed) Agent E S N Co.

FROM RED SEAT PORT.

Jeddah (not fixed) Agent S M Co.
Englestan (not fixed) Agent A Nimazee.
Gorjestan (not fixed) Agent A Nimazee.

FROM CALCUTTA.

Sikh (not fixed) Agent T M Co.
Jalapa due about 8th October, Agent Volkart Bros.
Jaladuta due about 15th October, Agent Scindia S N Co.
Chakara (not fixed) Agent M M and Co.
Ranee (not fixed) Agent T M Co.

EXPORTS.

Sept. 22.

S S City of New Castle for Dinkirk:—4000 cwt castorseed Strauss and Co Ltd., 9000 cwt linseed Strauss and Co Ltd., 2000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros, 600 cwt mustardseed Volkart Bros, 5000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co, 1800 cwt linseed Ralli Bros, 3003 cwt myrabollams P Mathuradas and Co Ltd, 440 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S City of New Castle for Ghent:—155 bales cotton Tovo M Kaisha Ltd, 440 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 95 bales cotton B Cursondas and Co, 220 bales cotton The Patel Cotton Co Ltd.

S S City of New Castle for Marseilles:—300 cwt Mussoor Ralli Bros, 3000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.

S S City of New Castle for Antwerp:—1000 cwt myrabollams Mathuradas Bros.

S S Capodimonte for Genoa:—75 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd, 25 bales akund cotton R Purshottam, 2000 cwt old iron G N Kasam, 3000 cwt old iron K M Nathoo, 110 bales cotton J A Beghie and Co Ltd.

S S Macedonia for London:—39 bundle lamb skins A Azizullah off, 11 bundle rabbit skins A Azizullah off, 58 bundles lamb skins H A Aminoff, 245 cwt Indian chutney Framji Nowroji, 26 bales hemp B Meyer and Co, 9 cwt mace S Gordhan and Sons, 48 gwt fish maws H A Mahomed and Son, 15 bales cow hides tanned Haji N and Haji Esa, 5 bales sheep skins tanned Haji N and Haji Esa, 2 bales sheep skins tanned A E Karim, 13 bundles woollen carpets J S Narag and Sons, 12 bundles lamb skins J S Narag and Sons, 500 cwt kardi seed Ralli Bros.

S S Mirzapur for London:—10 cwt cardamoms N C Bheesania and Co, 200 cwt turmeric Volkart Bros, 201 cwt turmeric C Jivanlal and Co, 50 bales hemp D M Doongaji.

S S Mirzapur for Middlesbro:—1000 tons manganese ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd 1000 tons manganeseore The Central India Mining Co Ltd.

S S Mulbera for Hamburg:—100 cwt myrabollams Mathuradas Bros, 55 bales cotton fly B Meyer and Co, 2000 cwt gingelly seed E D Sassoon and Co, Ltd.

S S Mulbera for Hull:—54 bales bone sinews (200 cwt) Hollingshurst and Co Ltd.

S S Mulbera for Constantinople:—1 bundle woollen carpets P Haji and 11 bundles woollen carpets J S Narag and Sons.

S S Othello for Hull:—20000 cwt cotton seed Ralli Bros, 1160 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros, 4000 cwt linseed Strauss and Co Ltd, 9639 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co Ltd, 2000 cwt castorseed E-D Sassoon and Co Ltd, 10000 cwt cottonseed Volkart Bros, 6000 cwt castorseed Louis Dreyfus and Co, 5005 cwt myrabollams P Mathrudas and Co Ltd.

S S Dradavon for Ghent:—110 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Umvolosi for Dunkirk:—25 bales cotton fly Khimji Visram and Co, 110 bales cotton Khimji Visram and Co.

Pilsna for Venice:—20 bales cotton B Meyer and Co, 45 bales cotton Italinda Cotton Co Ltd, 110 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd, 2000 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—6000 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros.

S S Celebes Maru for Kobe:—2 cwt gum kathera M H Dehdashti, 200 bales cotton H Rambhagat and Co.

Aki Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton Vurdhman

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Sept. 22.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 19/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 5/8.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 5/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 21/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 11/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 23/32.
PARIS—
Bank's seling D D Frcs 572.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 635.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 625.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 124.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 119.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 233.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 160¼.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 306½.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York. Dol. 4.46-1/2.
London—Paris Frcs. 84.10.
London—Switzelrand Frcs. 23.70.
London—Brussels Frcs. 90.00.
London—Rome Liras 102.66.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady Market.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 22.
Market Rates

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 5/8
Bank Demand	1/5 21/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/5 29/32
Fcs. Demand	572
American Dollars	306 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	165
Shanghai	235 1/2
Japan	123 1/2
Singapore	165 1/2

Market Steady.

London, Sept. 20.
Rentes 3 per cent. 52 3/4
Bar Silver Spot 34 13/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 34 13/16
Closing Tone of Silver.—India bought. quiet, firm.
Interest day to day loans 2 3/8
„ 7 days market loans 2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23

STOCKS ETC.

Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £90⅞
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. 91 3/4
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £ 102 1/8
Conversion Loan £ 78.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £144 7/8
Indian Loan 7 per cent £108 1/4
Consols 2½ per cent . 57 5/8
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 46⅝
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan.)65
Government Securities 3 per cent 55.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Sept. 20.

Stockholm	16.78
Christiania	32.39
Amsterdam	11.59
Switzerland	23.63
Belgium	90.08
Athens	248.50

New York, Sept. 20.
Demand Bills 34637

London, Sept. 20.
Exchange on London in Paris 84.05

London Sept. 20.
Belgium. 90.05
Exchange on Paris 84.05
„ „ Warsaw 23.25
„ „ Prague 144.00

DISCOUNTS.

London, Sept. 20.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 1/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4

BULLION.

BOMBAY, Sept. 22.
Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/6/3.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/5/3.
Bar gold ready Rs. 23/13/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 23/14/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 24.
Bar silver ready Rs. 80/9.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80/15.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 81/4.

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Bar gold ready s. 92-9.
Silver ready d. 34-13.
Silver forward d. 34-13.
TONE OF SILVER—
Firm. India bought, China sold. Bears covering.

GOLD.

Bombay Sept, 20.

Ready :—23-13

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Asho	23-12-0	23-14-0		23-14-0
Kartak	23-13-3	23-15-3		23-15-3

Teji Mandi.
Asho 0—4—0
Kartak 0—7—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Ready :—80-9

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Bhadrwa	80- 6 0	80- 8-0		80- 8-0
Asho	80-13-0	80 15-0		80-15-0
Kartak	81- 2-0	81- 5-0		81- 5-0

Tej Mandi.
Asho 0—13—0
Kartak 1— 6—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, Sept. 22.
3½ per cent. Government Paper Rs. 65.

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

To-day Reuter reported 5 to 20 points lower in New York futures. Early the market advanced on short covering but later declined on hedge selling. Liverpool has been reported 3 points down to 1 points up. The market opened steady but at the close eased on scattered selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 20th instant as follows:—

"Continued rains are unfavourable."

Although a moderate decline was reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 447½ i.e. Rs. 2½ higher than Saturday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses and Shroffs were moderate buyers and the prices advanced to Rs. 448½. On scattered selling the values again gave way to Rs. 447½. Around this level Japanese and Commission Houses, and Shroffs bought which caused the prices to advance to Rs. 449½ at which rate the market closed at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 445 easier owing to Liverpool advices being reported lower than expected, and going up to Rs. 446 gave way to Rs. 444½ on Commission Houses and Bezar operators selling and closed at Rs. 445½.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 419 and steadily improved to Rs. 423 on general buying. On selling by Shroffs the market gave way to Rs. 421½ and closed at Rs 423. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 417 and closed at Rs. 419 steady on general buying. F.G. Bengal December/January was nominally quoted Rs. 372

Our market for ready cotton remained dull on Saturday and the off-take was nominal Shippers were doing nothing and about 800 Bales only are reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Bombay, September 22.

Fully Good Broach	April-May	445 1/2
„ Good Bengal	Dec/Jan.	370 1/2
Fine Oomra	Dec/Jan.	419 1/2
Fine Oomra	March	415 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay September 22.

Description	Super-Fine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M G. Southerns	580	570		560

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, September 22.

Fully Good Broach	April-May	447
„ „ Bengal	Dec.-January	372
Fine Oomra	Dec.-Jan.	422
„ „	March	418
Good Southerns	Sept.	550

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS,

MESSRS, PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

Bombay, Sept. 22.
New York Market, 20th Sept. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close
22.60	Oct.	22.85+25	22.55	—05
22.08	Dec.		21.95	—13
22.13	Jan.		22.05	—08
22.43	Mar.		22.28	—15
22.68	May.		22.48	—20

On 19th Sept. New York Spot 22.90 plus 40; New Orleans 21.75 plus 25.

On 20th Sept. New York Spot 22,80 —10; New Orleans 2156 —10.

Telegraphic market advices:—Covering early met hedge selling at the advance.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 85.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93.
5 per cent. Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/2.
5 per cent. Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 97/6.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/8.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/4.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/8
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/4.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/4.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 105/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 100.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 99.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8

SHARES.

BOMBAY, Sept. 20.

Market closed quiet. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1407/8, India 81, Central Bank 24 and Eastern Bank 84.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 472/8, Bombay Cotton 590xd., Bombay Dyeing 805, Bradbury 570, Century 407/8, Cent. India 550, Colaba Land 176/4, Coorla 197/8, Crescent 263/12, Edw. Sassoon 205xd, Elphinstone 45, Fazulbhoy 952/8, Globe 70, Gokak 111/4, Ind. Bleaching 226/8 xd., Ind Malwa 417/8 xd, Jamshed Mfg. 155, Kastoorchand 190, Khatao 225, Kohinoor 1400, Luxmi Cotton 1850, Madhowji 300, Mathuradas 240, M. Petit 2900, Morarji 3050n, Meyer Sassoon 146/4 xd., New Great 428/12, New City 365, Pahani 382/8xd, Pearls 591/4xd, Phoenix 560xd., Simplex 285, Swadeshi 591/4, Tata Mill 265 and Vishnu Cotton 1835 xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 195, B. Burma 331/4, Bombay Burma N. I. 80, Bt. Burma Pet. 5/11, Bombay Steam 77/8, Bundi Cement 10/8, Katni Ord. 77/8, Katni Defd. 180, New India Insur 16/8, Tata Iron Ord. 15, Tata Iron Defd. 55/12, Tata Hydro 750xd, and Scindia Steam 8/14.

SHARES.

London, Sept. 20.

Chartered Bank £ 19 ½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation £ 130
National Bank £ 42 3/4
Eastern Bank £ 6 1/8
P. and O Banking Corp. £ 10 ½

October highest 22.85 (at the opening) lowest 22.48 (11-38 a.m.) range 37 points.

Liverpool Market, 20th Sept. 1924.

Previous Close	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous Close.
12.76	Oct.	12.80+04	12.76	—
12.63	Jan.	12.67+04	12.61	—02
12.71	Mar.		12.69	—02
12.75	May		12.72	—03
12.67	July		12.68	+01
Egyptian.				
18.90	Nov.		19.00	+10
18.00	Jan.		18.05	+05

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) New York sales futures on Friday last estimated at 300,000.

Light rains Central belt and Arkansas and East Texas. Entire belt partly cloudy. Later. Heavy storm, heavy winds; excessive rains fallen Georgia and Memphis Dist.

(2) Market eased towards the close on hedge selling. Small Saturday market.

(3) Heavy storm and rains in Memphis district and in Arkansas; raining steadily in Green ville (South Carolina).

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under:—

"Tendency to reduce crop estimates owing rainly weather and low temperatures. Believe crop about discounted. Advise buying if prices decline."

COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 20.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 4000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 1,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 1,000 Bls.
Mid Americans Spot.—
Universal Standard 13.78 retail request 26 95

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 20.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool.—

September	13.17 plus .01
October	12.76
November	12.63 —.02
December	12.58 —.02
January	12.61 —.02
February	12.63 —.03
March	12.69 —.02
April	12.70 —.02
May	12.72 —.03
June	12.68 plus .01
July	12.68 „ .01

Tone.—Barely steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 20.

September	21.80
October	20.90
November	19.00 plus .10
December	18.35 „ .05
January	18.05 „ .05
February	17.87 „ .04
March	17.78 „ .03
April	17.73 „ .03
May	17.68 „ .03
June	17.64 „ .03
July	17.60 „ .03

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 20.

M G Bengal.	
Good	10.00
Fully Good	10.40
Fine	10.80
No. 1 Oomra.—	
Good	10.20
Fully Good	10.70
Fine	11.20
M G Broach	
Good	10.40
Fully Good	10.80
Fine	11.20
M G Scinde.—	
Good	9.90
Fully Good	10.40
Fine	10.70

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 20.

Cotton.—
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports 34,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain nil.
Day's Exports to Continent 2,000
Futures at New York.—

October	22.55	—.07
December	21.95	—.12
January	22.05	—.08
March	22.28	—.15
Spot Cotton at New York	22.80	—.10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	21.65	—.10

Futures at New Orleans.—

October	21.62	—.11
January	21.55	—.10

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 17 11/16
Silver Foreign Mined 69½

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Sept. 20.

Total in sight 1,416,000 bales.
Egyptian Visible Supply 114,000 bales.
East Indian Visible Supply 137,000 bales.
American Visible Supply 1,399,000 bales.
Other Visible Supply 939,000 bales.
Total sales 34,000 bales.
East Indian Sales 5,900 bales.
„ „ Stock 71,000 bales.
„ „ Forward 3,900 bales.
„ „ Actual Export 3,000 bales.
„ „ Imports 2,000 bales.
„ „ Speculation 14,300.
American Afloat 10,000 bales.
Eass Indian Afloat 219, 000 bales.
Total Afloat 172,000 bales.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

London, Sept. 20.

Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. S/O sellers 56/6
Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. S/O sellers 57/6
Tone:—Easy inactive.
Australian S/O firm fair demand sellers 59/3.
Choice White Karachi S/O Value firmer fair trade 58/9.
Soft Red Karach fiair S/O nominal 57/9
Cargo Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. September paid 56/9
Wheat afloat quarters 2,140,000
Linseed La Plata Argentine S/O Slow rather easy. 20 3/4.
Cottonseed S/O sellers Steady Paid £11/-
Castorseed S/O quoted £ 3½
Rapeseeds unchanged.—Steadily held.

WHEAT.

London, Sept. 20.

Business was done in Wheat, Cargo, Nol, Northern Manitoba at 59½. In Wheat Parcels Choice White Karachi Oct./Nov. shipment at 58 3/4.
Barley Parcels S/O at 44 3/8

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Sept. 20 1924 (6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Rail' Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70 30	52 0 0	7 11 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	51 0 0	7 11 0
Wheat Karachi Bangla	54 0 0	8 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	12 12 0	13 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13 8 0	14 1 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 0 0	13 8 0
Linseed. Brown Thin	12 12 0	13 3 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	83 0 0	16 14 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	78 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	76 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed, Black	73 0 0	14 12 0
Poppyseed, White	13 10 0	14 2 0
Groundnuts	81 0 0	82 0 0
Mowraseed	10 4 0	10 8 0
Barley	44 0 0	6 10 0
Castorseed	92 0 0	18 12 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	41 0 0	6 0 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May	8 0 3
Wheat, Sept	7 11 0
Linseed, May	13 10 3
Linseed, Sept.	13 8 3
Groundnuts D/J	72 8 0
Gujarat Castor Seed Asho	94 8 0
Teelseed Gajar 85/15 D/J	16 8 0
Cotton Seed D/J	74 10 0
Gujrat Castorseed Vaishakh	5 10 0

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 20.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags S/O sellers 22 7/8
Tone.—Little doing.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net.—
O/D buyers 41 5/8
J/A Paid sellers 40/9
Linseed afloat 54,000 Tons.

SUGAR.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

The market to-day has opened round about Saturday's closing levels and has witnessed no fluctuations thereon except for an improvement of about a pence per cwt. in Mauritius Crystal Sugar Forward Positions. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 7900 bags, showing a satisfactory record of off-take. On the whole the market has ruled firm.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 20/10 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 15/6 per cwt.
Shipment Aug-Sept. Sh. 22/1 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Sh. 22/3 per cwt. F.B.H.

CONTINENTAL BEET SUGAR:—
Shipment Nov-Dec. Sh. 21/3 per cwt. F.B.H.

B. R. B. BEET SUGAR:—
Shipment Nov-Dec. Sh. 22/- per cwt. F.B.H.

MAURITIUS CRYSTAL SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 20/6 per cwt.
Shipment August Sh 22/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Sept.-Oct. Sh. 21/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct-Nov-Dec. Sh. 21/8 per cwt. F.B.H.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Sept. 20.

Fine White Java C and F. Calcutta.—
Oct/Dec. sellers 22/-
Jan/Mar. sellers 22/3
June/July sellers 20/1½ 3
Fine White Java C and F Bombay.—
Jan/Mar. sellers 22/5
Fine White Java C and F Karachi.—
Jan/Mar. sellers 22/5
Tone.—Easier.

RUBBER.

London, Sept. 20.

Para Rubber Oct/Nov. 14 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe 14½
Fully steady, Moderate business.

METALS.

London, Sept. 20.

English best Selected Copper £ 65 3/4
Standard Copper G M B £ 62½
Copper Braziers £ 82½
Yellow Metal 7 ½
Hard Spelter 28 nominal.
Corrugated Sheets £ 18 3/4
Tin Block 234½

BRASS.

Bombay, September. 20.

	Per md	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/8	61 0 0
Do	1	62 0 0
Do	1 1/4	61 0 0
Do	1 1/2	61 0 0
Do	1 3/4	61 0 0
Do	2	61 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, September 20.

	Per md.	Rs. a p
Copper, English	3/4	66 0 0
Copper	1	66 8 0
Copper	1 1-4	66 0 0
Copper, American	1 1-2	67 0 0
Copper	1 3-4	67 0 0
Copper	2	67 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka Joint		29 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		41 8 0
Pat Klai		53 0 0
Lead, Country		23 0 0
German Brass, Metal 3-4		59 0 0
„ „ „ to 1		58 12 0
„ „ 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		58 12 0
Engl Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2		66 0 0
American Copper 3-4		67 0 0
„ „ „ to 1		67 8 0
„ „ „ 1 1-4		67 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 12.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0 15 0
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	1 1 6
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 14 9
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 15 0
David	No. 10 1/2	0 14 9
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 14 6
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 15 0
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0 15 0
Shapurji	No 6 1/2	0 12 9
Light-house	No 6 1/2	0 12 6
Japan	No: 40—1	1 8 6
„	No. 42—2	1 11 6
„	No 20	1 1 6
„	No 32	1 6 0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on 20th September, 1924.

Cotton	759	Bales
Wheat	2732	Cwt.
Linseed	8971	„
Rapeseed etc.	3229	„
Gingellyseed	1534	„
Poppyseed	82	„
Groundnuts	857	„
Castorseed	12004	„
Rice	1619	„
Myrabollams	381	„
Cottonseed	1619	„
Mowraseed	Nil	„
Gram	33	„
Juwar	112	„
Masur	Nil	„
Barley	1016	„
Bajri	2394	„
Coal	4056	Tons

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Assn.)

Bombay, September 22

	Rs. a. p
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 2 9
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 6
Elphinstone	
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:—	
Standard per lb.	1 8 6
Century per lb.	1 7 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 8 0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 8 6
Textile per lb.	1 7 6
Phoenix per lb.	1 7 6
Pearl per lb.	1 8 0
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1 6 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 7 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 8 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Long Cloth x Quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 3
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 8 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 0
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40:—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 6 3
Diamond Chula per lb.	1 5 3
Tata (Darji) per lb.	0 0 0
Salita:—	
Pebaney per lb.	1 6 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 6 6
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 9 6
Jacob E D. per lb.	1 7 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 9
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 7 0
Check Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	6 14 0
Phoenix per piece	6 10 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 12 0
Hindustan per piece	7 4 0
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	7 12 0
Bombay United per piece	7 12 0
Black Check:—	
Textile per piece	8 12 0
E. D. Rachael	7 12 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl	12 8 0
Hindustani	12 8 0

EASTERN TRADE.

ENORMOUS EXPANSION IN PAST DECADE.

An analysis of the foreign trade of the six leading countries of the Far East—Japan, China, Philippine Islands, British India, British Malaya and the Dutch East Indies—by the Far Eastern Division of the Department of Commerce U. S. shows an enormous expansion in the past ten years, says "Commerce and Finance" (Aug. 13. Their exports have grown from $1,877,000,000 in 1913 to $3,567,000,000 in 1923, their imports from $1,901,000,000 to $3,222,000,00, gains of 84 and 70 per cent respectively. The following tabulation shows how their trade with this country has grown from 1913 to 1924, the figures bein in millions of dollars.

	Exports to U. S.		Imports from U. S	
	1913	1924	1913	1924
Japan	92	325	61	253
China	28	158	26	124
Philippines	16	90	26	56
Dutch East Indies	5	54	2	14
British Malaya	25	143	3	7
British India	76	108	15	34

The Japanese government is reported as entertaining grave doubts of the sincerity of Moscow's Ambassador Karakhan, and prospects of an agreement between the two countries are clouded. As a matter of fact, neither government trusts the other. Japan's reconstruction programme still hangs fire.

Dr. S. Imamura's prediction that Japan's next earthquake probably would emanate from around Kukujura, fifty miles from Tokio was verified last Wednesday. Tokio felt for seven minutes the tremors that shook that region violently.

The Indian monsoon was progressing favourably at the close of July, crop conditions were fair and the situation justified an optimistic outlook. The ease of money is shown by the two reductions in the Imperial Bank's discount rate during the month, from 6 per cent to 4. June exports totalled 283,600,000 rupees, imports 188,190,000 rupees, comparing with 277,300,000 and 296,000,000 rupees in May. Larger shipments of raw wool, wheat, rice, manufactured jute and hides accounts for the increased exports.

Floods in China last week were menacing Peking itself and twelve thousand soldiers were employed stacking the south gates with sandbags. The flood has killed the crops of the valley and Peking's food prospects are blue, but the loss of life has been small.

"SOME ASPECTS OF EDUCATION."

(From a Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Sept. 19.

The Hall of the Samaldas College was crowded by the students and the public of Bhavnagar when Mr. Anantrai P. Pattani gave a lecture on "Some aspects of Education" under the chairmanship of ex-Principal Mr. K. J Sanjana. The lecturer emphasized the need of educating the young generation to apply the same critical thought to political and social sciences that has been and is being applied to the practical sciences. He held that, because an idea was old or came from respectable persons, it was not necessarily to stand for everlasting truth.

TAGORE'S DEPARTURE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 21.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore arrived in Madras this morning. Dr. Tagore was cordially welcomed at the Central Station and garlanded on alighting from the train. He left Madras in the evening by the Boat Mail for Colombo. There was a large gathering on the platform to see him off.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, Sept. 22

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance	475	..	472-8
Bombay Cotton ex-divi.	590	..	590
Bombay Dyeing	820-22-8-7-8-10	..	2-8-12-8-805
Century	415-20 10-12-8	408 12	6-4-407-8
Nagpur	560-62-8-50-51-4	550	47-8-551-4
Colaba	183-12 77-8-80	77-8-175	72-8-176-4
Crescent ex-divi	272-8-70-65	70-263-12	265
Indore ex-divi	425-18-12	21-4-417-8	15-420
Kohinoor	1400	..	1400
New Great	447-8 30	31-4-432-8	27-8 428 12
Pearl ex-divi.	605-6-4-595	97-8-590	87-8-590
Phoenix ex-divi.]	565	..	560
Bharucha	123-12	..	123-12
Simplex	295 300-285-90	285	82-8-285
Swan ex-divi.	900	..	950
Swadesh	613-12-15-592-8-95	98-12-592-8	91-4-595
Pabni ex-divi.	392-8	..	382-8
Fazal ex-divi.	965-50-47-8	52-8-950	950
Mathuradas	240	..	240
Tata Mill	265	..	265
Globe	70	..	70
Mysore ex-divi.	121-4	..	121 4
Madhavji	307-8-10-295-98-12	295	298-12
Finlay ex-divi.	725	..	730
Gokak	112-8	112-8	111-4
Edward Sassoon	207-8	..	205
Meyer Sassoon	121-4	..	147-8
Alcock	205	19 8	200-195
Bombay Burma Old	332-8	..	331-4
Bombay Elec. Tram	89-6	..	89-6
Bombay Steamer Ordy	80	..	77-8
Bundi Cement	10-12	..	10-8
Central E. Mining	28	..	28
Indian Cement	55	..	55
Tata Steel Ordy.	16	..	15
Tata Steel Defd.	56-4-51-4-52-8	52-8	51-4-55

SPORTING NEWS.

TO-MORROW'S POONA RACES.

SECOND MEETING SECOND DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN.

1ST RACE STARTS AT 1-45 P.M.

THE RIPON PLATE—(Div. I) Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500, second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Britomart 9-13; Volsure 9-6; Dollarina 9-3; Stormonst 8-12; Cookie 8-12; Daphnis 8-9; Aspasia 8-7; Lomo 8-4; Island Lord 8-3; Pin Money 8-2; Cylvern 7-7.

THE RIPON PLATE—(Div. II) Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500, second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Bridal Blush 9-7; Bell's Life 9-7; Mimi 9-1; Gilray 9-0; Some Scribe 9-0; Golden Vision 8-11; Duckbird 8-9; Martenora 8-7; Erinte 8-5; Zeb 8-2; Lady Rita 8-1; Arrowy 7-10; Milk Maid 7-2.

THE SHOLAPUR PLATE.—Distance 1½ Miles.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. A handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Sannoyet 9-0; Shums 8-13; Vazirulmulk 8-10; Summerton 8-9; Baronet 8-7; Confederacy 8-4; Khalaf 8-3; Huntsman 8-3; Dirrah 8-2; Johur 7-13; Sinaan 7-12; Trafalgar 7-11; Million 7-3; Napoleon 6-7.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000, second Rs. 3,000, third Rs.2,000. A handicap for horses in the 1st Division.

Scyphius 9-0; Suryakumari 8-10; Canterbury Lamb 8-9; Greenineh 8-3; Goldgainer 8-1; Cintra 7-10; Nicety 7-8; Wasp 7-2; Whispering 7-6.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 2,000, third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Karikata 9-12; Marshall Petain 9-3; Cessation 9-2; Trade Mark 9-1; Anaiza 9-0; Silver Streak 8-12; Moveed 8-12; Gosub 8-12; Stability 8-9; Arab Knight 8-5; Alder 8-3; Lahaearulmulk 8-1; Rarity 8-0; Sahoo 7-10; Wadi 7-2.

THE STEWARDS' PLATE—(Div. I) Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 2,000, third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in the 2nd Division.

Murmansk 9-2; Husky 8-12; Green Malt 8-6; Tarvie 8-6; Golden Fancy 8-4; Discobolus 8-3; Pouillotte 8-1; Chummy 8-1; Ship's Biscuit 8-0; Foreman 7-12; Golden Square 7-10; Scandalous 7-9; Megical Mike 7-7.

THE STEWARDS' PLATE—(Div. II) Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 2,000, third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in the 2nd Division.

Kaser Girl 9-2; Miss Evans 8-13; Krishnakumari 8-12; Moonshiner 8-7; Divide 8-6; Huon River 8-5; Belvedere 8-1; Unruly 8-0; Magical 7-12; Lucky Lad 7-9; French Briar 7-9; Princess Fari 7-8; Belle Syme 7-7.

THE AGA SHAMSHUDIN PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 15,000, second Rs. 5,000, third Rs. 3,000. A handicap for horses in the 1st Division.

Bell Metal 9-6; Swithin 8-11; Canterbury Lamb 8-8; Light Jester 8-5; Dick Turpin 8-3; Aquilgin 8-1; Greenfinch 8-1; Coleby 7-12; The Count 7-9; Wasp 7-6.

THE CHESTER PLATE—(Div. I) Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 2,000, third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Starboard 9-7; Danzig 9-5; Dugald Dalgetty 9-6; Magical 8-11; Lucky Lad 8-10; My Realm 8-7; Aldergrove 8-6; George Phillips 8-0; Lakings 7-9; Redcot 7-9; Happy Times 7-6; Gilray 7-4; Allensmore I 7-0; White Dart 6-13.

THE CHESTER PLATE—(Div. II) Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 2,000, third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

School Boy 9-9; Bold Danby 9-6; Sauce 9-3; Rabalto 9-2; Rackle 8-11; Golden Square 8-9; Musk Rat 7-13; Capa Pie 7-9; Catchup 7-5; Sarsparilla 7-5; Steel Blue 7-3; Corisande 6-13.

ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

MIDDLESEX BEAT R, A.

After the pointless draw on Thursday last, the Middlesex were more than ever determined to beat the Royal Artillery and they won by the odd goal in three on Monday. This was the last match of the second round and produced excellent football. The difference of one goal is hardly a fair index of the day's game which was certainly monopolised by the Middlesex players.

For a military team, the shooting of the Middlesex forwards is very poor. They sent innumerable shots over the bar. There were a few changes in both the teams. The R. A. were again without Reaney and Houghton and Flood replaced French and Bacon. In the Middlesex team Smith played in the half line instead of Wilson and Tunley played in the attacking line.

The Middlesex had the better of exchanges from the very begining but were unable to make any lasting impression upon the Artillery. Davis and Day kept the ball away but the R. A. forwards could hardly get past the Mids first line of defence. In judgment and accuracy the Middlesex were far superior to their opponents. Their only failing was bad shooting, and against a team of their own capacity it may be the unmaking of them. Half way in the first period, Tunley missed a good opportunity and soon after from a corner kick Budd headed right into the hands of the goalie.

Davis in effecting a clearance, miskicked at his own goal and Roberts saved at the cost of a corner which proved abortive. The determined defence of the R. A. and the poor marksmanship of the Mids pointed to a draw again and no score was registered at half time.

Two minutes after the restart, the Gunners had the surest chance of scoring, when Duck was pulled up in the penalty area. To the dismay of their supporters, Davies taking the penalty kick shot miles wide.

In the following three minutes the first goal of the evening was registered. Tunley headed in a good goal off a pass from Hewitt. Another surprise was in store for the Gunners. From their kick-off Hewitt ran through and sent a stinging shot he found the net off the upright. From now play was confined to the R. A. area but the Middlesex forwards were very erratic. The Gunners made strenous efforts and three minutes before the call of time Saxon scored an easy goal. From a throw in Saxon secured the ball and sent a long shot. The ball slipped through Lincoln's hand and a goal was signalled.

Teams were:—

Middlesex:—Lincoln; Duck and Palmer; Neighbours, Capel and Smith; Hewitt, Tunley, Budd, Flint and Gliberry.

R. A.:—Roberts; Davis and Day; Barker, Saxon Gingell; Thorne, Houghton, Flood, Fernyan and Davies.

Referee:—Mr. W. Cummings.

TO-DAY AT 5-15.

D. L. I. Vs. West Kents.

The Durhams have four men on the sicklist and without Dixon, Healy, Southern and Robinson, their side will be considerably weaker.

MATUNGA C. C. VS. GWALIOR C. C.

A match between the Matunga Cricket Club, and the Gwalior Cricket Club was played on Sunday, at the ground, opp. the B. Jeejibhoy Children's Home. The former scored 109 runs. The Gwalior Cricket Club was despatched off with 16 runs; they were given the second chance, and scored 23 runs, with 39 for both the innings. The Matunga Cricket Club, won by an innings and 70 runs.

AMERICAN MISSION IN PERSIA.

FAILURE OF FINANCIAL WORK.

TEHERAN, August 23. (By Mail):

In his seventh quarterly report covering the Persian year 1302 and the first quarter of 1303, (April, May and June 1924), Dr. Millspaugh says:—

"The situation at the end of the year 1302 is characterized as most encouraging and continued increase in revenue is reported for the first three months of 1303. The average monthly receipts during the first quarter of 1303 amounted to Krans 12,381,356.85 which, although less than the average monthly receipts for the year 1302, were approximately Krans 1,453,600 in excess of the average monthly receipts for the same quarter last year. An average monthly expenditure during the quarter amounted to Krans 12,304,183.50 thus showing an average deficit in the receipts as compared with the expenditure of only Krans 22,826.65. It is pointed out that the real deficit for the quarter will be in excess of this figure since many of the expenditures of the first quarter were carried over into the second quarter."

Having touched on the favourable feature of the work entirely under the control of the American administration, however, Dr. Millspaugh launches into a severe arraignment of the various branches of the Persian Government which have the power to obstruct and delay by their lack of co-operation the work of reform.

"Financial reform and economic reconstruction in Persia cannot be accomplished by the American mission alone; the more fundamental features of the work can be accomplished only with the co-operation of the other branches of the Government and unfortunately we are not now receiving that co-operation."

The Report in fact while expressing satisfaction with the result of the operations within the control of the American Mission sounds a note of warning to the Persian people that obstacles placed in the path of financial reform may lead to an eventual failure.

"I would not be doing my duty," says the Doctor "if I did not make clear to the Persian people why the accomplishment of our task is delayed and why it may eventually be rendered impossible.

During the first three months of 1303 we did not receive the necessary co-operation. Our work met with criticism and obstruction; certain fundamental projects were rejected or ignored; our contracts were violated; no active steps were taken by the Persian officials to give us an effective support; the budget was not passed; the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs became more open in its illegal and wasteful practices; threats were even made in the Mejliss to reduce the credits proposed for the Ministry of Finance and necessary for the collection of revenue and the control of expenditures. The delay of the Mejliss in passing the budget and approving of the projects for new taxes which we proposed has made impossible for at least a year the consideration of any loan for productive public works and economic development."

"It is now perfectly clear" says Dr. Millspaugh in conclusion, "that if the work of financial reform is eventually a failure, the responsibility rests on those who ignored our advice, rejected our projects, interfered with our efforts and created innumerable difficulties for us."—Reuter.

PAYMENTS TO MILL-WORKERS.

MONTHLY SYSTEM PREFERRED.

Some time ago, after the last great strike of the mill labourers, the Government of Bombay made a suggestion to the Mill Owners' Association of Bombay to see their way to make a fortnightly payment to the mill operatives and thus abolish the present system of monthly payment. The Millowners' Association, accordingly placed this question before the different mills, and it is understood they have replied that the proposed system of fortnightly payment was placed before the operatives and they considered after some months of deliberations that it would not tend to their interests and that they preferred the present system of monthly payment. The Millowners' Association have, therefore, written, we understand to the Government of Bombay that the operatives do not favour the new system of fortnightly payment.

NO BONUS NEXT YEAR.

The question of bonus to the mill operatives for 1925 was also considered by the Managing Committee of the Millowners' Association recently and it is said they have resolved not to pay any bonus on the 1st of January 1925. This conclusion they have arrived at in view of the depression in the cotton industry that has been prevailing for some time past. Heretofore the mill authorities were posting a notice on the mill gates in regard to the payment of bonus, but this practice would be discontinued in future, and no notice would be posted in regard to the payment of the bonus for 1925.

The Death is reported of the illusionist, Mr. Neville Maskelyne.—Reuter.

GHAZI MUSTAFA HIGH SCHOOL.

APPEAL TO MUSLIM PARENTS.

Moulana Shaukat Ali makes the following appeal to Muslim parents of Bombay:—

The Central Khilafat Committee has taken the management and control of Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha School in its own hands. Arrangements are being made for securing a suitable building for the school in Nal Bazar and the school will shortly be transferred there. Branches of this school will also be established in all the Muslim mohallas of the city. The Mussalmans of Bombay are requested to send their boys to the school, and help us in improving its financial condition and establishing its branches in every Muslim quarter for the benefit of Muslim children.

LATE MR. ALFRED NUNDY

The "Leader" writes:—

We are sorry for the death of Mr. Alfred Nundy. He was a prominent Congressman in the older days. His speech on the poverty of India at the Madras Congress of 1804 and his masterly and valuable contribution on the subject four years later to Mr. Nateson's publication "Indian Politics" may still be read with profit and we commend both, particularly the latter, to Sir Basil Blackett and others like him who seem to imagine that India under British rule is a veritable El Dorado, the land of milk and honey. Mr. Nundy was a prominent figure at successive sessions of the Congress, until the year 1900. He was a frequent contributor to the press and one of the papers in which he wrote pretty frequently was the "Leader." For a few years he edited the "Tribune" of Lahore. Mr. Nundy wielded a facile pen and always took sober but progressive views of public questions. He was equally opposed to reactionaries and extremists. He was a leader among the Indian Christians of the United Provinces but was equally at home in the Punjab. Mrs. Nundy predeceased him by a few years. Mr. Nundy passed away full of years he was 73. May his soul rest in peace.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA CO.

RESIGNATION OF OFFICERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Tokio.—The long standing discontent among the office employes of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha culminated in the resignation of a large number of the company's office staffs throughout the world including the Managers at Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Nagasaki, Bombay, Calcutta, London, Seattle and New York and the Assistant Managers at Hongkong, Singapore, Liverpool, Hamburg and Shanghai. Those who have resigned have issued a manifesto stating their grievances particularly against the President of the company for demanding whose resignation eleven leaders of the movement were previously dismissed. The marine staffs and seamen are so far not involved in the quarrel.—Reuter.

RUBBER EXPORT.

RESTRICTION SCHEME JUSTIFIES ITSELF.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Claiming that the rubber export restriction scheme in Malaya and Ceylon amply justified itself the "Financial Times" says the persistent campaign to wreck the restriction is beginning to be regarded with something more than a mere suspicion. Certain large American consumers are known to be desirous of acquiring a substantial stake in the rubber production in British Malaya, Ceylon and elsewhere. They are aware that if rubber can be brought well below a shilling large areas will fall inevitably into their hands at practically their own price. This can only be achieved by wrecking the restriction, but there is not a ghost of a chance of this childishly transparent campaign succeeding.—Reuter.

MALAYA RUBBER PRODUCTION.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Singapore.—As a result of reassessment the British Malaya standard rubber production during period November 1923 to November 1924 will be 247,000 tons against 274,000 during the first year of restriction. —Reuter.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 22.

In the share market in jutes during the early part of the session only a limited business was done at unchanged prices but later on more interest was taken and fair turnover resulted. The speculative stocks were somewhat easier and on the whole it may be said that a holiday feeling is gradually creeping on. In coals a small business is reported without any quotable change. In teas certain stocks were in good demand particularly Loobahs which shew a rise of one point, Tukcars were up nearly two. The undertone continues strong. In miscellaneous there is no new feature and only a moderate business was done. Cottons were somewhat easier. Government securities were firm with an upward tendency. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper Rs. 64/8, 5 per cent bonds 1933 57/13, 5 per cent loan 1945-55, 97/14, 6 per cent bonds 1930, 102/6.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 24, Imperial Bank fully paid 1405.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpore Cotton 28/12, Bowreah 425, Dunbar 195, Kesoram 4.

Jutes:—Auckland 253/8, Barnagore 162, Budge Budge 438, Birla 9/10, Champdany 181, Cheviot 276/8, Clive 42/12, Craig pref. 107, Empire 52, Fort Gloster 940, Goursepore 706, Hooghly ord. 72/8, Howrah 46/2, Kankinarrah 427, Lawrence 581, National 301/8, New Central 515, Naihati 421/8, Northbrook ord. 57/8, Northbrook pref. 111, Nuddea 49, Presidency 7/5, Reliance 61/6.

Coals:—Burrakur 31/8, Ghusick and Musia 15/8, Kuardi 9/14, Nazira 15/8, Samla Ramnagar 6/4.

Railways:—Ahmadpore Katwa Railway 61, Bankura Damodar River Railway 60, Mymensingh Bhirabh Bazar Railway guaranteed 70.

Miscellaneous:—C.P. Cement Re. 1, Frank Ross 5/6, Bengal Telephone pref. 9/4, B. I. Corporation ord. 4/8, Firpo Ltd. 10 Indian Cables 2/4, Madan Theatres 3, Anglo Oriental Navigation 17, Carew and Co., 76, Samastipore Sugar 10.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 31, Darjeeling Tea and Cinchona 285, Doolahat 32, East Indian 21/8, Loobah fully paid 14/8, Maulvie 17/8, New Purunbari 11/2, Roopacherra 24/14, Tengpani 16/8, Tirrihannah 27, Tukvar 35/2.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and twenty-one thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling five and eleven sixteenth pence.

MAHATMA'S PROPOSALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I do not want to say anything at this critical moment about the negotiations which are going on for promoting Congress Unity, which will have the effect of precipitating the same in any manner. But I am very anxious that my countrymen should not lose sight of certain important and relevant considerations, in their natural desire for the attainment of Unity. I am sure all India owes a deep debt of gratitude to Mahatma Gandhi for his sincere desire to bring about unity in the Congress ranks. His terms are good in most respects, but I do not see why the Boycotts are to be suspended only to the end of 1925. In 1926 the elections will be on again, unless there is a general dissolution earlier. Is it suggested that after a period of armed neutrality the Swarajists and No-changers must begin their fight again in 1926? Otherwise, I do not see why the suspension of Boycotts should not be extended till the session of 1926. It is logical and convenient that it should be so.

I do not see why the Congress should formally remove the boycott of British goods from its programme. I can understand our concentrating on the boycott of foreign cloth including the British cloth. Again, by confining its activities to Khaddar Hindu-Muslim Unity and the removal of untouchability the Congress deliberately converts itself into a Social Reform Association. I do not object to Social Reform Association. But I do respectfully and strongly object to the Congress, the premier political organisation in India, being made a non-political body even for a time.

The only real compromise which the Swarajists can accept will be that they should be recognised as part of the Congress. Otherwise I do not see where the compromise comes in. The No-changers have done their best or their worst against the Swarajists and if to-day the Swarajists are a living force in the country it is in spite of the No-Changers. I put it to Mahatma Gandhi whether, after all this fight and as a compromise, the existence of Swarajists should be only tolerated. In saying all this, I do not underrate the difficulties of Mahatma Gandhi. But it seems to me that the country is likely to gain in the long run by the issues between the different parties being kept clear before the people, who are after all the final arbiters of the future.

My most serious objection, however, to this proposed compromise is the insistence upon spinning as the only qualification for membership of the Congress. I have considered this matter most anxiously and seriously and I have come to the conclusion that this is neither politically expedient nor morally just. It is politically inexpedient because it will make the Congress more and more representative of a particular section of the people and less and less representative of the whole people. It is morally unjust because nobody has a right to deprive me of my right to be a member of the Congress, if I accept its creed, by insisting on conditions which I do not accept the reasonableness or necessity of.

In saying this, I have the very high authority of Mahatma Gandhi himself. "Democracy is not a state in which people act like sheep. Under democracy individual liberty of opinion and action is jealously guarded. I therefore believe that the minority has a perfect right to act differently from the majority, so long as it does not act in the name of Congress. A practising lawyer may become a Congress man, he cannot be called a Non-co-operator. Similarly one who does not wear hand-spun and hand woven Khadder or a title-holder or a Councillor may not be called a Non co-operator, though all these may be Congress men. Judged by this test, I should like to know whether the present proposal of spining as the only franchise for Membership is not against all sound conceptions of real democracy. There is only one more consideration which I must deal with before I close. I understand distinguished leaders like Dr. Besant, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Natarajan and others are willing to spin for the sake of Unity and for the sake of Mahatma Gandhi. I do not know how far the information is correct. If the information be correct, these distinguished leaders will excuse me if I humbly but emphatically differ from them. Unity in the country is not going to be promoted by compromises not based on realities. Moreover having the highest respect for Mahatma Gandhi I feel that the only way in which I can satisfy him and earn his good opinion is to act according to the light which is in me and not to deny myself.

I am most sincerely and earnestly anxious for unity, but the shortest road is not always the quickest.—Yours etc.

S. SATYAMURTI.

Madras.

"NO MORE WAR" MOVEMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NEGAPATAM, Sept. 22.

At a meeting held here last evening, the Negapatam Railway Labourers' Union gave its support to the "No More War" movement launched by the International Federation of Trade Union of Amsterdam.

FALSE CURRENCY NOTES.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS AT BASSEIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Sept. 22.

The Bassein Police have in custody two persons who are believed to be agents for a strong and well organized fraternity for the passing of false currency notes.

Some seven months ago, it appears one of the two men, who are brothers as he was then moving going about at Bassein hawking specimens of Indian confectionary, met a Parsi liquor shopkeeper, of the village of Ambowrli, and asked him for change of a currency note for Rs. 100. The Parsi was just at this time going to Thana to pay his Excise fees, and as he was burdened with a heavy bundle of silver coins he was glad to part with a portion of the load for the comparatively light note of Rs. 100. When the Parsi went to the Treasury office at Thana to pay the fees it was there pointed out to him that the note though apparently genuine was really a false one, and he being known to be a respectable man nothing was done by the Treasury officials beyond refusing to accept the note, and the Parsi somehow or other made good the amount of Rs. 100 in some other way, and returning home kept the note as a curio little anticipating it would some day serve as a remarkable clue for the detection of a very grave offence.

A few days ago the Bhaya "mithaiwalla" again went on his grounds at Bassein and making some purchases of a shopkeeper in the bazaar of articles worth about Rs. 20 he tendered the tradesman a currency note for Rs. 100, asking him to return the balance. As the tradesman had not sufficient change he asked the customer to wait for a while and told him that he would presently get the necessary change, and straightway by the backdoor went to the Parsi liquor shopkeeper in the neighbourhood for change. As soon as the Parsi saw the note he immediately remembered the incident in connection with the false elephant he had kept as a precious heirloom in his almirah, and comparing the two notes he was satisfied that they were birds of the same feather and of the same parentage. Before long the Bhaya customer was introduced to the Parsi who handed him over to the Police, who took the man to Bhyender, one station on this side of the Bassein Creek Railway bridge, where he said he lived with his brother. As soon as this brother saw the police approach the house he immediately put a small pot on the "choola" pretending to warm some milk with fuel which proved to be a bunch of false currency notes, which, it is said, was pounced upon in the nick of time as he was then about to be saved from total destruction by fire. The "mithaiwalla" brother, it is said, was a "moonim" in the service of a very wealthy Bania salt merchant of Bhyender, and in this capacity had ample opportunities of handling bunches of genuine notes of small and large denominations, and it is alleged he has taken full advantage of his position to palm off false notes for good ones.

The Thana Police who have taken charge of the case are making vigorous enquiries hoping to ferret out some of the most "want ed" criminals concerned as principals in the false money making enterprise.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALTERCATION IN TRAM CAR.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY CONDUCTOR.

Mohmed Yusuf Abdul Satar, a servant in a cloth shop, boarded a tram car on Sunday at 10-30 a.m. with a friend at Bhendi Bazar and bought two tickets for Sandhurst Bridge. On looking at the tickets he found that they were for Pardeo. So he asked the conductor Ahmedali Ahmeen about them and he was told that he and his friend would have to change near Gulpitha. An altercation took place between them and on Mohmed Yusuf saying that he would go to Court, the conductor swung the ticket box round and it is alleged, struck him on the head with it knocking him down. He was removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital where he has been detained for treatment for a depressed compound fracture of the skull. The conductor has been arrested.

DEMAND FOR SEARCH.

On Sunday at about 1-30 a.m. a fisherman named Damaji Deoji of Bandra was walking along Khotwadi Back Road, on his way to Grant Road Railway Station when he was stopped by one Abdul Mohmed who, it is alleged, told him that he was a Government Servant and demanded to search his person. As nothing was found with him he snatched a gold ear ring valued at Rs. 6/- from his right ear and was going away with it when an alarm was raised and the fisherman went after him. To deter him from following Abdul threw stones at the fisherman but a freeman coming up Abdul was arrested and made over to the police.

CORONER'S COURT

DEATH BY DROWNING.

Ratna Rama, a Hindu aged 50 years, residing at Gopi Talao, Mahim, was found missing from Friday and on Sunday afternoon his body was found floating in a Tank on the Main Road at Mahim. The tank was not fenced and Ratna was not quite sound in mind and was often drinking in excess. He used to take often short cut on the tank. The police were informed who removed the body to the morgue. Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Monday, when the jury returned a verdict of death by drowning in a tank apparently by accident.

MOTOR CAR FATALITY.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner held an inquest on Sunday at the Coroner's Court at 10-30 p.m. touching the death of Nuruddin Mohmedali, a Mohmedan boy aged 5 years residing with his relatives at Tindal Street. It appeared that Nuruddin was playing with a boy with a rope round his waist on the road near Imamwada when a motor car No. 8781 came, and seeing the boys on the road, the driver blew the horn. Nuruddin's companion pulled the rope which was round his waist and he fell down and was struck by the motor car. As he was bleeding profusely from nose and ear he was removed to J. J. Hospital, where he died soon after admission. After identification of the body the Coroner adjourned hearing till Tuesday.

THE LATE SIR A. METHUEN.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Death has occurred of Sir Algernon Methuen.—Reuter.

[The late Sir Algernon Methuen, born in 1856, was the distinguished founder of the firm of Methuen and Co., publishers. He served as the head of High Croft Preparatory School, Milford, from 1880-1895. His publications are Peace or War in South Africa, England's Ruin, An Anthology of Modern Verse, Shakespeare to Hardy.]

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Sept 23 (Tue) Sunrise 6h 27m; Sunset 6h 36m.
Sept 24 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 28m. Sunset 6h. 35m.
Sept. 25 (Thu) Sunrise 6h 28m; Sunset 6h 34m.
Sept 26 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 28m; Sunset 6h 33m.
Sept. 27 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 2h. Sunset 6h 32m.
Sept. 28 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 28m. Sunset 6h. 31m.
Sept. 29 (Mon) Sunrise 6h 29m. Sunset 6h 30m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegrams for Meshed will not be accepted until further notice.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dares-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Bira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Karea" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 1st October, 1924.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Unsuperscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Celebes Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, the 24th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the mails from Bombay of the 13th instant arrive at Port Said at 8 p.m. on the 21st instant and left there at 12-30 a.m. the following day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Malwa" with Mails from London of 18th instant left Marseilles at 7 p.m. on the 20th instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "China" with the Mails from London of 11th instant arrived at Aden at 8-30 a.m. on the 21st instant and left there at 11-30 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday, the 26th inst.

CITY'S HEALTH.

Following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 21st September, 1924, to 6 a.m. of 22nd September, 1924:

Disease	Attacks	Deaths.
Small-pox	nil	nil.
Cholera	nil	nil.
Plague	nil	nil.
Influenza	nil	nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 104.

Total mortality this day last year 136.

TARIFF BOARD.

The Tariff Board will take the oral evidence of the representative of the Indian Daily Mail, Bombay, at 11 a.m. to-day, (Tuesday), the 23rd instant, in the Town Hall.

SETH FATEHCHAND RAVALDAS FREE DISPENSARY.

Owing to the increase in the number of patients the authorities have decided to keep the dispensary open for five hours instead of two.

The dispensary is open to all people every day from 10-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. at noon and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. in the evening.

SHRI SANATAN VAIDIC DHARMA-DHARINI SABHA.

Under the auspices of the above institution there will be lectures, "Bhajanas" and "Hari Kirtans" on Sanatan Dharma and the reality of Varnashrama Dharma for seven days from the 22nd to 28th instant, when Goswami Kokulnathji Maharaj will preside and Shri Ramanath Pandit, Pandit Ramapati Mishra, Gour Gopal Sharma, and Jivram Jeyshanker Shastri will deliver lectures on religious duties and Revashanker Nageshwar Manjshanker Ambaram Vyas Chandiwala Maharaj will perform "Hari Kirtans". All Hindu Sanatanis of Bombay are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

AN URGENT MEETING.

An urgent meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held on Wednesday (to-morrow) the 24th instant, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

NOMINATIONS FOR A. I. C. C.

The nominations are invited for one seat on the All-India Congress Committee in place of Sjt. Purushambeker resigned and will be received in the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort, up to 6 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturday the 27th instant.

The nomination papers can be had at the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee between 12 noon and 6 p.m. (S.T.) on week days.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Women's Branch of the Social Service League, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe B.A., on "Social Service" on Tuesday, the 23rd inst., at 7 p.m. at the Bombay Workingmen's Institute, Parel, Pogabavadi. The lecture will be illustrated by the lantern slides. All are cordially requested to attend.

CATHOLIC VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

A variety entertainment under the distinguished patronage of His Grace the Bishop of Damaun in aid of St. Anthony's altar was held on Sunday evening in the Gloria Church High School Hall before a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen most of whom belonged to the Roman Catholic persuasion. The programme lasted well nigh three hours during which time the audience had a real feast of enjoyment by songs, dances, comedy sketch and the pierrot pierrette melange. Master Alfred Lobo, a young boy was encored very lustily and created a hearty laughter by his feat of comedy bells. A string of bells were tied round his head, hands and feet from which he emanted tunes accurately blending with the accompaniment of a banjo. The youngster gave four long stanzas with chorus and yet did not show any sign of exhaustion of nervousness and again responded to the encore cheerfully. A comedy sketch called "Freezing Mother in Law" kept the audience lively for a considerable time by the principals Mr. A. Bocarro, Miss Bocarro, Mrs. B. Bocarro, Mr. H. Bocarro and Mr. H. Vigers. The Melange contained a variety of songs and dances with the final touch of the Merry Makers and the audience did not feel the time passing as they were absorbed in the mirth and gaiety of the hour. As the function was raised for charity purpose the patrons killed two birds with one stone by supporting the entertainment by their presence, thus enjoying the fun and at the same time helping a cause which is so much in need of pecuniary aid.

ALLEGED ABSCONDER ARRESTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 22.

On information received from the C. I. D., Sooy Alum Khan who was wanted for the alleged offence of attempted murder of Daffadar Chaik Hussain outside H. E. H. the Nizam's palace was arrested in a toddy shop at Kukatpilly, a few miles from Hyderabad by Mr. Amir Uddin of the Afgi... Police and has been brought to Hyderabad. The Daffadar who was stabbed is recovering from his injuries.

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The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1924.

AN APOSTLE OF DISUNION.

It is a little difficult to deal with Dr. Paranjpye's remarkable outburst of vituperation in the columns of the "Times of India" since he has been pleased to castigate everyone who disagrees with him and has elected to consider Mahatma Gandhi's terms of unity as virtually dishonest. Dr. Paranjpye should have at least left some room for ignorant people like Mrs. Besant or foolish people like most of the Congressmen, who not having the genius for serving on four committees at the same time, are unable to appreciate the stupidity of the cry of unity. But in Dr. Paranjpye's simple categories of human beings, or rather Indians, there are only two divisions—either you agree with Dr. Paranjpye's elegant abuse of the Mahatma and the Congress or you are permanently branded as dishonest. There is no other way. And yet, we wonder, it is only the poor "Extremists" who are commonly accused of indulging in slanders! We doubt if the leader-writer of any Anglo-Indian journal could have improved upon Dr. Paranjpye's singularly unfair and biassed analysis of the Non-Cooperation movement and if that is considered a compliment in the Liberal circle the Doctor represents, he is welcome to it. Clearly moderation is a virtue only when practised in relation to the powers-that-be; there need be no moderation in criticising your own compatriots who differ from you, no effort at understanding their view-point, no generous recognition of the truths presented and the services rendered by those with whom in many respects you cannot bring yourself to agree. Honesty, we take leave to remind Dr. Paranjpye, is not a monopoly of those who have served as ministers and for whom the benevolent bureaucracy finds jobs anywhere and everywhere after their electoral defeat. There are "honest" people outside the sacred fold of the Liberals as there are many "honest" persons even in Thana who languish there under a perfectly "honest" conviction that they are the Emperors of India.

Dr. Paranjpye, to begin with, informs us that "we in India are always taken in by words and our public activities are generally based upon some more or less catching phrase." We are grateful for that "we," since it gives us a kinship of fallibility which the rest of the article denies. It is true that there are catch-phrases in politics, but this holds good not in the case of India alone nor in that of any single political party. There are catch-phrases like "faith in British democracy," "working the reforms" or "constitutional agitation" used by men whose constant pride is their aloofness from the mass-mind. "And even the barrenness of these *cliches* is, as Dr. Paranjpye remarks, admitted by the persons who themselves use them; for example, the faith of a Liberal in Britain may be shattered or he may after three years discover that what is essential is not to work the reforms but to have more of them. It is bold, indeed, on Dr. Paranjpye's part to demand a search for fundamentals in politics. That is precisely what the Liberal Party has failed to do: for if it had, it would not have been the compound of obstinacy and reaction that it largely is and it would not have been enamoured of mechanical tampering so long as the spirit animating the bureaucracy was what it was revealed to be in the Punjab episode. But it seems as though Dr. Paranjpye would make a grievance of anything that Mahatma Gandhi did or said. The Mahatma "threw himself into a tearing rage," says Dr. Paranjpye, against the Rowlatt Act whose result was the Jallianwalla Bagh, and the troubles in the Punjab and Gujarat. Could Justice McCardie have said anything better or worse? To those whose love of personal liberty is benumbed by close association with a reactionary Governor, it may appear strange that the Mahatma was in a "tearing rage" about the Acts, but it is a fact that this rage was shared by many more moderate-minded men like Mr. Jinnah at the time. As for the Punjab troubles, the Mahatma was even less responsible for them than for the Chauri-Chaura or the Bombay riot; and for the latter, as Pandit Malaviya finely put it once, he was no more responsible than Christ was for the Crusades. Nor can Dr. Paranjpye *feel* the national humiliation involved in a refusal to punish the Punjab miscreants—we hope unlike the "Times of India" he has some definite views on the Punjab atrocities—as Mahatma Gandhi with his respect for human conscience could feel. Let him, at least, have the charity to recognise the intensity of that moral fervour in taking up the challenge to national self-respect implied in the Punjab injustice. By so doing, he has vindicated national honour in the eyes of those who are impartial enough to judge, as Dr. Paranjpye can easily testify if he goes anywhere out of India except England. Dr. Paranjpye's sneer at the sanity of Indian leaders is worthy of Sir Malcolm Hailey rather than of one who professes to be a follower of the late Mr. Gokhale; though Indians need not be told who the "best friends of India" are who doubt the sanity of Indian leaders—the reactionary Liberals, the sympathising Labourites, and the patronising Tories whom successive deputations from India interview and educate in England but with no appreciable effect.

Though we have gone carefully through Dr. Paranjpye's long rigmarole, we are unable to discover the exact grounds on which the country or rather its shaky bulwark, namely, that section of Liberal Party which he represents,—for we do hope all Liberals do not share his views,—is asked to reject the plea of unity. There is the familiar stuff in it about sacrifice of principles and policies. This ex-Minister under Sir George Lloyd says: "I am not prepared to sacrifice our deliberately accepted principles and policies for any person whatsoever." Not for person, perhaps—but for office! When one is in office, one should learn that compromise is the soul of politics and that principles which one has advocated when in opposition may be modified in the interests of expediency; but out of office when the question is of a coalition between national forces and not of dyarchy between the reserved and the transferred halves, no give and take is possible. And for what does the Liberal Party, so infallible because it never admits its mistakes like Mahatma Gandhi, stand? Dr. Paranjpye delicately touches on this matter and in an article preaching a crusade against unity asks us to believe that the Liberal policy "seeks to eliminate all forces of disunion"! The programme lie outlines can offend not even the most fastidious critic: unity, peace and order, levelling up all classes, recognition of our shortcomings and of the failings of Government—all is proper and gentlemanly like the behaviour of guests at a Government House garden-party. It is a comfort to know that such a party, firm in its hope, faith and naivete, with a programme about which Dr. Paranjpye himself is not very enthusiastic exists. We are almost tempted to forgive Dr. Paranjpye's excited and provocative habits of controversy for the glimpse he has given us of the Liberal programme as it really is. And yet dare we hope that next time when he speaks he will argue with less heat and in a more equable temper? It will, we may assure him, make his second article less futile than the present one.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The annual Report of the Bombay Port Trust, which we have just received, furnishes one more piece of evidence about the prevailing depression in trade, the real significance of which, however, does not seem to have been fully grasped by the authorities of the Port Trust. The budgetted revenue for 1923-24 was Rs. 2,86,99,300 against which the actuals realised were only Rs. 2,60,71,812 or a fall of nearly 10 per cent. The authorities responsible for the preparation of the budget do not seem to have been very careful or sufficiently mindful of their responsibilities in this regard, for a 10 per cent. variation between the estimates and the actuals cannot but suggest remissness in the preparation of the estimates. The Trustees have endeavoured aparently to redeem their good name by "a policy of stringent retrenchment and economy in working expenses"; and the result has been a saving in expenditure of 23½ lakhs as compared with the original budget, and Rs. 8½ lakhs as compared with the revised estimates. But even so, there has been a deficit of Rs. 1,27,820, which has had to be met finally from the revenue reserve fund.

The facts are too clear on the face of them not to make a strong *prima facie* case for a general investigation into the expenditure of the Port Trust; and we are, accordingly, not surprised to learn that "the Trustees have now decided to have an independent investigation into the expenditure to confirm the economies already effected, and to explore any possible avenue of further retrenchment." While welcoming this decision of the Trustees, we cannot but sound a note of warning, the gravest possible, and with the utmost earnestness we can command, against the futility of such investigations if their nature and scope are not defined as carefully and liberally as may be possible. It has now become fashionable to demand and set up such committees of retrenchment. The Government of India led the way; the several Provincial Governments followed; even the Municipality of Bombay has had its fit for retrenchment, though, it must be admitted, that body has broken new ground in appointing a single Retrenchment officer in place of the committees fashionable with the Government financiers. But whether the investigation is carried on by a committee or by an individual, the real utility of the inquiry would be utterly lost sight of, if expenditure is not considered side by side with the revenue, and, in fact, with the entire object and purpose of the institution whose finances are thus investigated. We consider that, on this principle, the precedents of the Government inquiries are wholly misleading. The members of their *ad hoc* committees have acted not as men charged with the high and responsible duties of regulating the public finances of a nation, but rather as cheese-paring accounting clerks busied with details so exclusively that they have lost sight of the wood in counting the trees. The results are obvious. Their findings either cannot wholly be given effect to, or they only serve to demand further inquiry into the general system of taxation. Governments, however, are privileged to make such mistakes; but let not the Port Trust follow their example. Let its investigation be as complete and comprehensive as it possibly can make it, not only including such cognate and mutually complimentary questions as revenue and expenditure, but also such graver questions of policy as the treatment of Debt and the question of the Indianisation of the Port Trust Service.

To illustrate our remarks let us point out that in the details of the Port Trust expenditure Rs. 117.17 lakhs out of a total expenditure of 261.90 lakhs is devoted to the single item of Debt. If 45 per cent. of the total expenditure is a dead charge, how will the retrenchment committee deal with it? Obviously it cannot be excluded from the inquiry altogether; and yet if it denotes a fixed obligation, how can the retrenchment committee's deliberations modify it? Without an unavoidable incursion into the general policy, the item cannot possibly be handled with advantage The utmost such a committee can suggest is a scheme for sinking funds and debt redemption. But the Trust seems committed to further additions to its debt if all its ambitions about harbour extensions and equipment are to be realised. It is true in the year under review the Trust was not able to spend on capital account all that it had programmed for; and it may be that if the depression in trade continues, or is intensified by a wholly altered fiscal policy, the extensions and works included in the programme, may not all be needed at once. In any case, here is a strong instance to emphasise the need for a wide reference if the committee for retrenchment is to be really useful. Or, again, on the revenue side, Rs. 46.44 lakhs out of a total of 260.71 lakhs is derived from a specially levied surtax. How long is this special impost to continue? What is its effect on trade? We cannot consent to the permanent incorporation of the surtax in the regular budget of the Port Trust. And yet without that the deficit would be much greater, and more lasting. The Port Trust is concerned with a public utility service, whose charges must, on principle, be framed rather with a view to rendering the maximum of the service it is capable of than with a view to get a profit for itself. The surtax offends against this principle; and the surtax must, therefore, go at the earliest convenient opportunity. But that opportunity will never be found without a sympathetic, simultaneous consideration of the revenue and expenditure of the institution. Finally, a word may be said about the general policy of the constitution and operation of the Trust. The Trust is still a semi-official body, with a superior staff consisting almost wholly of non-Indians. The retrenchment committee may not necessarily be concerned with the problem of Indianisation in the Port Trust. But how long is the problem to be ignored?

Notes of the Day.

Disarmament.

It is now definitely stated that a conference on disarmament is going to be convened probably in the June of next year as was foreshadowed in Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's speech before the Assembly of the League of Nations early this month. If the Conference is to be of any value, it will have to include three great Powers—the United States, Germany, and Russia—which are not members of the League at present and it will have to center the machinery it devises for the purposes of disarmament, upon the Conference rather than the League. But will it devise any machinery? People often say that disarmament is impossible without "security", but if "security" means increase of armaments or military alliances, then the remedy only aggravates the disease. These limited or "regional" pacts were, however, proposed by the Draft Treaty of Mutual Assistance prepared by a special committee of the Assembly last year presided over by Dr. Benes and rejected recently by Mr. MacDonald. They were really in the nature of partial and defensive agreements which might soon have developed into a number of armed and hostile camps of European nations with all the evils associated with the system of "Balance of Powers." Is security, on the other hand, to be based on a perpetual and costly race of armaments which only enhance mutual fear and distrust and bring war nearer or on a prevention of aggression and a peaceful readjustment of international differences? It is clear, therefore, that disarmament in the ultimate analysis turns upon the spirit of goodwill and the efficacy of the machinery of arbitration.

Arms and the Man.

Now a limitation of armaments will not, by itself, prevent wars. If men are deprived of howitzers, they will fight with sticks and if the strength of the armies or navies is reduced according to a fixed ratio, the relative strength of the armies would remain unaltered, the ultimate causes generating war would operate, and the nations would be able to fight as effectively as before. But this should not make one ignore some of its practical effects. For example, if military conscription were abolished in a country it would be rather difficult for that country to launch on a war in opposition to public opinion. Nor would gradual disarmament be useless in those neutralised territories—greatly increased since the war—where de-militarisation would help the slow process of disarmament. That was a useful plan embodied in the Draft Treaty. But, after all, as Mr. MacDonald used to remark in his unregenerate days, armaments follow policy. And an imperialistic policy can no more produce peace than sewing machines could produce fried eggs. The other day we noticed a paper solemnly protesting against the League using the British navy in quarters where, it indignantly remarked, no imperial interests are involved. There's the rub. Armaments are needed not merely for self-defence: they are necessary for imperial interests or, as Mr. Lowes Dickinson has put it, for the "freedom to do what men like to people weaker than themselves and to obtain objects that can only be obtained by force." You may talk as noisily as you like about peace on earth and goodwill towards men but you have to hold a Naval Review at Spithead, to strengthen your naval force in China and Sudan and your air force in Iraq—so long, indeed, as you pursue an imperialistic policy. Until there are empires, therefore, based not on willing partnership but on coercion, all conferences on disarmament are a distinct waste of time. It is not the arms but the man that is important.

Chief Presidency Magistrate.

We ask for information. We understand that in succession to Mr. Frank Oliviera Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, who is soon to retire, Government are contemplating the appointment of a member of the Bar to the post permanently in supercession of the claim of Mr. G. H. Khairaz, the acting Second Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Khairaz has sat on the magisterial bench for nearly ten years and the fact that today he occupies the post of the second Presidency Magistrate is a sufficient proof of his abilities. It is obvious that one who is deemed competent to occupy the post of the second Presidency Magistrate cannot be unworthy of the responsibilities of the post of the first Presidency Magistrate. In fact both the present acting Presidency Magistrate and his immediate predecessor rose to that position from that of the Second Presidency Magistrate. We agree that the best man available must be entrusted with the heavy and exceptional responsibilities that devolve on the Chief Presidency Magistrate. But the determination of this fact does not exclude the duty of seeing whether one who, like Mr. Khairaz, has long served on the bench in a manner that has won a remarkable tribute from the members of the Police Court Bar, who, we understand, have sent a memorial to the Government protesting against the supercession of his claim, is not able to discharge the responsibilities of the post as efficiently as any one recruited direct from the Bar. In fact, considering Mr. Khairaz's long magisterial experience and his creditable record of service, there is no reason why he should be deprived of the preferment which is his due. Why then is a grave injustice sought to be done to him?

Ahmedabad Local Boards.

We gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded by Mr. Munshi's letter regarding Ahmedabad local board elections to remove any misunderstanding that may have been created by our comments on the subject. We regret to note that the Daskroi taluka committee summarily rejected Mr. Munshi's proposal for making a combined effort to capture the local boards. The Swarajists had, therefore, no option left but to undertake the work on their own. We assure Mr. Munshi, however, that we only anticipated him in lamenting the absence of the cooperation of all parties in this matter. And now that we are in possession of more details we have no hesitation in fully applauding the policy of the Swarajists who would have gladly worked through the Congress Committee for the common goal. We would also appeal to all Congress Committees in Gujarat whether at Ahmedabad or elsewhere to reconsider their attitude towards the local boards, more especially in view of Mahatmaji's latest views about the co-ordination of the activities of all parties in and outside the Congress. Elections for the local boards are fast approaching. There is still time for nationalists of all shades of opinion to present a united front against the official candidates. We trust to the practical commonsense of Gujarat's leaders to capture by far the most important department of local government and emancipate it from official thraldom as fast as possible.

SURAT COTTON CONFERENCE—A SHAM.

BOMBAY COUNCIL FLOUTED.

(BY H. B. SHIVDASANI.)

That the Reforms are a sham can be proved clearly even from such an unimportant incident as the appointment and the composition of the Cotton Conference held at Surat on 13th September 1924. In August 1923 the Surat district was cut up into three zones under the Cotton Transport Act 1923 and transport of Cotton from one zone to the other was prohibited. This artificial and unnatural division of a district into three zones interfered with the ordinary course of trade and caused any amount of annoyance, inconvenience and loss to the poor cultivators of the Surat district. In the February-March Session of the Bombay Legislative Council, I moved a Resolution to the effect that the three zones be done away with and that the whole of the Surat district should be constituted into one Protected Area. This Resolution was carried against the opposition of Government who should have accepted their defeat with a good grace and righted the wrong which they had done to the poor cultivators of the Surat district. How grievous is the wrong done to the poor cultivators and how great is their loss can be judged from the fact that in the last cotton season, though as a result of the passing of the Resolution in the Bombay Legislative Council licenses for transport of cotton from one zone to another were freely granted, the cultivators of one taluka alone have suffered a loss of two lacs of rupees.

The Council Flouted.

But the very idea of appointing a Conference to consider a matter about which the Bombay Legislative Council has come to a definite conclusion is ludicrous and goes to show the spirit in which the Bureaucracy is working the reforms in Bombay. Cotton Transport is a transferred subject and the underlying principle of the Reforms, if there is any principle underlying the reforms, is that as regards transferred subjects the will of the people's representatives ought to prevail. Yet in Bombay the bureaucracy does not care at all for the Reforms or the spirit underlying them. Secure of a majority due to the selfish interests which certain parties of the Bombay Legislative Council wish to subserve they can snap their fingers at the Legislative Council. It is the same bureaucracy which shouts itself hoarse over the wrecking tactics of the Non-cooperators in the C. P. and Bengal and calls their actions unconstitutional. But in Bombay where they can command a majority, they do their best to non-cooperate with the Council, try to wreck the Reforms and act in an unconstitutional manner.

Cultivators Not Properly Represented.

Let us see what was the composition of the Conference? Of course they could not help inviting the three representatives of Surat in the Council but apart from them, the rest were so selected as would favour the Government proposals. There was a mighty phalanx of Government officials. The Hon. Minister was in the chair and was supported by the Commissioner, N.D. on the right and the Collector, Surat, on the left, and there were besides present the Director of Agriculture, Collector of Broach, Deputy Secretary to Government, Deputy Director of Agricul-

(Continued on page 9.)

IMPERIALISTS' OFFENSIVE.

LEAGUE USED AS A TOOL.

CHICHERIN ON GEORGIA.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Moscow.—In an interview to the Rosta News Agency M. Chicherin complained that the imperialistic countries were conducting a general offensive against the Soviet and using the League of Nations for that purpose. He declared that the joint resolution of the British, French and Belgian delegations at Geneva was a flagrant case of interference with the internal affairs of the Soviet inasmuch as Georgia was a free and voluntary associate of the Union of the Soviet republics. The League of Nations, he said, passed over silently the events in India, Syria, Sudan and China, but was only too ready to pass resolutions hostile to the sovereignty of the Soviet. The Council of People's Commissaries had appointed Preobrajensky, Goichbarg and Reingold as members of Commissions provided under the Anglo-Soviet treaty to examine the claims of the Nationals for compensation for loss and injury.—Reuter.

"WAR AGAINST WAR."

DEMONSTRATION AT GENEVA.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Geneva.—Three thousand citizens participated in a public demonstration yesterday in connection with the "War against war" movement. The procession carried banners and declared that only workers would ensure the peace of the world. They demanded that Governments and the League should intervene in Georgia. They marched to the Communal Hall. There was a lively scene outside. The Communists shouted "Down with Georgia" and were clamouring for the removal of the banner relating to that country. After the tumult Paul Bancour, Charlton of Anstralia, Latoutaine, Belgian Senator, the Italian and German delegates in speeches urged support to the League's peace efforts. Charlton expressed faith in the League's work and pleaded for the support of the world's workers. The resolution was adopted protesting against the piling up of armaments and demanding development of arbitration.—Reuter.

SYMPATHY WITH GEORGIAN STRUGGLE.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Geneva.—The Committee have discussed the joint British, French and Belgian resolution regarding Georgia inviting the Council to watch attentively the events in Georgia and to seize an opportunity to enable the country to return to a state of peace. All speakers expressed sympathy with the Georgian struggle for liberty but General Freire Dandride of Portugal and Hofmeyr of South Africa expressed surprise that the resolution which was submitted was identical with one voted two years back. They asked what the Council had done in the meantime and suggested modifications in the text in order to conform to new circumstances. Eventually a sub-committee consisting of Mr. Gilbert Murray, M. De Brouckers (Belgium), M. Albert (France), Sgr. Bonin Longare (Italy), and Mr. MacDonald (Canada) was appointed to consider the question. It is understood that it is intended to suggest to the League to propose to Russia mediation by States which have recognised both the Soviet and the independence of Georgia.—Reuter.

SOVIET TROOPS HELD UP.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Paris.—A telegram to the Georgian Legation states that in the districts of Zougdidi and Senaki and along the river Kodor thousands of insurgents held up the advance of the Soviet troops with which Communist detachments organised outside Georgia are fighting.—Reuter.

DISARMAMENT PROBLEM.

EMPIRE AND DOMINIONS DELEGATIONS IN CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Geneva.—The Dominion's Delegations were in a lengthy meeting with the members of the Empire Delegation. The latter is furnishing them with full particulars of the Disarmament question and the present state of labours of the sub-commission. Nothing transpired at the meeting though there is good reason to state that the Dominion's attitude has not yet been defined pending the final conclusion of the protocol; meanwhile the Dominions' Delegations are keeping their respective Governments informed and doubtless they will express their views when the report of the sub-committee comes up before the meeting of the full Committee which will be held in public on September 23rd. The meeting lasted for three hours. They thoroughly explored the whole position. It is understood that the Dominion representatives desire to receive the text of the sub-committee's resolution immediately it is compiled to enable them to consider the terms before the meeting of the full Committee.—Reuter.

SECURITY PACT.

SMALL DELEGATIONS' UNEASINESS.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

A telegram from Geneva dwells on the difficulties of drafting the security pact and says that now it is generally felt that the pact when it comes to be submitted to the Assembly will be far less sweeping than it was hoped after the speeches of Mr. MacDonald and M. Herriot at Geneva. Small delegations are uneasy and declare that Great Britain and France are running the show. They are dissatisfied with Bene's project. The opposition of the British Dominions to that is causing a great anxiety in the League circles. It seems impossible that the project can be introduced in the Assembly before the beginning of October.—Reuter.

TUCHUNS AT WAR.

WILL JAPAN INTERVENE?

WU-PEI-FU'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Peking.—There is lively interest locally in Wu-pei-fu's statement that he intends to follow Chang-tso-lin to Mukden if necessary especially in view of the fact that the Japanese Minister called upon Wu-pei-fu a day previously to Wu-pei-fu's statement. This coupled with the recent assertions of Japan's neutrality and her intention not to intervene in the present strife is considered to dispose of the old idea that Japan might object to Government troops crossing the South Manchurian Railway on the ground that Japan could not permit military operations in the vicinity of Mukden to injure the Japanese interests.—Reuter.

AN AEROPLANE SHOT DOWN.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Peking.—Official despatches report that Government troops near Chadyang shot down an enemy aeroplane and three Chang-tso-lin's companies have gone over to the Government wards there.—Reuter.

BURNT TO DEATH.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Nine farm-workers including five women have been burnt to death while asleep, by fire in a farm near Troon.—Reuter.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN SMYRNA CINEMA.

Paris. A message from Smyrna says that 20 persons were dead, 20 were injured and 25 are missing as a result of a fire in a cinema.—Reuter.

AVIATOR ZANNI ARRIVES HONKONG.

LONDON, Sept 22.

Honkong. Aviator Zanni has arrived here from Haiphong. Reuter.

IRAQ FRONTIER CONTROVERSY.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

With reference to the Iraq frontier controversy Reuter understands should the Commission appointed by the League of Council fail to settle the dispute matter will be submitted to the International Court of Justice.—Reuter.

DR. NANSEN'S DEPARTURE FOR GERMANY.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Geneva.—There is much comment here on the sudden departure of Dr. Nansen to Germany in the middle of the work of the Assembly. It is not believed that Dr. Nansen has been entrusted with the mission of trying to induce Germany to apply for an admission to the League, but he is acting entirely on his own responsibility. The wisdom of continuing to press Germany to enter the League is questioned here.—Reuter.

REPORT OF MANDATES COMMISSION.

EXAMPLE OF S. AFRICA TO BE FOLLOWED.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The Assembly of the League considered the report of the Mandates Commission. Dr. Nansen, who returned this morning from Lake Constance where he interviewed Dr. Marx, was received with prolonged cheers. He said he hoped that other mandatory Powers would follow the example of South Africa and depute to Mandates Commission officials personally responsible for the administration of mandated territories. It was announced that Sir Herbert Samuel would attend the next session of the Mandates Commission when the Palestine mandate would be discussed. The report of the Committee was adopted also the report dealing with slavery.—Reuter.

GERMANY AND LEAGUE.

SHOULD APPLY FOR ADMISSION.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Berlin. Speaking at a party meeting at Radolfzell, Baden, Chancellor Marx said that it should be understood and agreed that Germany maintaing her honour and recognised as a great Power should apply for admission to the League of Nations which ought to leave her freedom and be just to her justifiable claims. The Germans ought not to let any opportunity to achieve this end slip. He did not yet know whether the Cabinet would come to a decision on Tuesday, but he thought that at the present factors making for such a course had the upperhand.—Reuter.

AN HUMBLE SUPPLICATION.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S APPEAL.

LEADERS ARRIVE IN DELHI.

SIXTH DAY OF MAHATMA'S FAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 22.

Maulana Mahomed Ali, the President of the Indian National Congress has issued the following appeal:—

"In response to the suggestions of numerous friends as well as the promptings of my own heart I would appeal to every son and daughter of India and to every friend of India to offer united prayers to the Almighty God who controls the hearts of men to grant to all communities in India more large-hearted toleration and greater forbearance and love of peace to remove from our hearts every trace of bitterness, rancour and ill-will and to help us to reinstate there the God we seem to have dethroned. On Wednesday, the 24th instant, a week will have passed since Mahatma Gandhi began his fast and on that day he will also complete the fifty-fifth year of his life. That seems to me to be a fitting occasion to make this humble supplication and to pray that the Mahatma may be spared to us for many years to work for the good of all God's creatures and for the uplift of his fellow-countrymen."

DOCTORS' BULLETIN.

RELIEF FROM EXERTION REQUIRED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 22.

Mr. Gandhi's many friends and admirers all over the country have telegraphed to him in the most persuasive language requesting him to give up his self-imposed fast. Mrs. Gandhi accompanied by Mr. Shankarlal Banker. Miss Anusuya Ben and Mr. Ramadas Gandhi have arrived here from Ahmedabad this morning. Mr. Andrews also reached here this morning and several other prominent men are expected to arrive during the next couple of days.

UNITY CONFERENCE.

Replies to the telegraphic invitations to attend the Unity Conference have been received from several of those who were invited. Mr. James of Calcutta has wired his inability to attend the Conference owing to his leaving India and has suggested the name of a prominent member of the European Association Dr. Sapru has intimated that his illness prevents his presence. Dr. Paranjpye, ex-Minister, is expected on the 23rd instant. Sir Ali Imam has informed he would not be able to attend owing to his multifarious duties elsewhere.

AN EARNEST APPEAL.

Doctors Ansari and Abdul Rahman who are attending on Mr. Gandhi issued the following bulletin at eight o'clock last night:—

"The effect of yesterday's exertion continued to-day, but his general strength has been maintained. We earnestly request that relief from exertion of any kind either in the form of interviews or visitors or correspondence may be given him during the coming days since from a medical point of view extra exertion must be harmful."

PRAYERS ALL OVER INDIA.

It is understood that arrangements are being made for general prayers all over India on the evening of 24th September when Mr. Gandhi completes his first week of fast. 24th September is also his fifty-fifth birthday. Prayers will also be arranged for the 26th evening all over India when the Unity Conference will begin its first sitting in Sungam Theatre.

METROPOLITAN OF INDIA ACCEPTS INVITATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 22.

The Most Rev. Foss Westcott D.O., the Metropolitan of India, Calcutta, has accepted the invitation to attend the Unity Conference. He is expected to arrive in Delhi on the night of Thursday next.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Das will also arrive the same day.

Pandit Gokarnath Misra is expected on the 26th and Mr. Stokes on the 23rd.

MAHATMA EXPERIENCES PERFECT PEACE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 22.

The special supplement of "Navajivan" published to-day contains a message from Mr. Gandhi stating that he had strong reasons to come to the decision of fasting all of a sudden without consulting anybody and friends should not be anxious for him when he was doing his duty, however painful it might be. Mr. Gandhi writes in a letter saying that he is now experiencing perfect peace. He is not now disabled.

MAHATMA'S REPLY TO MR. IYENGAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 22.

Mr. Shrinivas Iyengar has received the following telegram from Mr. Gandhi in reply to his telegram of the 20th instant:—

"Thanks. Cancellation of fast would amount to cancellation of deepest convictions. Would you have me do that. Pray do not worry."

LAHORE MUSLIM PAPERS' TRUCE.

MAHATMA WANTS HEART UNITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 22.

Mr. Gandhi in reply to the truce declared by the "Muslim Outlook" and the other Amritsar and Lahore Muslim papers has sent the following wire to the "Muslim Outlook."—Thanks for your wire. The truce hardly meet the situation. What is required is elimination of the poison of exaggeration, misrepresentation and excitement from papers both Hindus and Mussalmans. I am interested in living for heart unity not for artificial patch work. I would ask you, therefore, to direct our efforts to secure that consumation.

M. MOHAMED ALI'S APPEAL.

Maulana Mahomed Ali in a similar message to the same paper says: Among other things "I implore you as a brother Muslim to do your utmost to restore peace and goodwill and to refrain at least for a period from using in your newspaper any strong expression against any Hindu no matter how much justification you may think you have and I trust you will ask your readers and correspondents to do the same. As a Mussalman I beseech you not to let it go unheeded."

Concluding he said:—"I entreat you as your brother in Islam to relieve me of the great anxiety that I feel for the life of my dear brother and leader and now my guest."

BOMBAY WOMEN'S PLEDGE.

LETTER TO MAHATMA.

The following is the draft of the letter to be sent to Mahatmaji by the women of Bombay and about hundred signatures have already been put by the women of different communities. Those ladies who desire to do something and deserve this tremendous act of love on the part of Ma-

(Continued on page 9.)

making peace between people. I made one final appeal to him on behalf of my absent brother who I knew would not spare me if I failed to urge his suite as well as mine with the greatest possible vigour. To this Mahatmaji replied that Shaukat was a soldier and would readily understand. I angrily retorted: "You mean he is your slave and would readily submit."

THE LAST CHANCE.

There was just one chance which was still left for our efforts for Mahatma Gandhi finally relented and said that if Shaukat could convince him that he was wrong he could yet break his fast. The big brother who arrived two days later has not yet succeeded in persuading Mahatmaji to change his mind.

But we do not despair. My trust is large in God and in my fellow-countrymen, particularly in the women of my country whose efforts in the direction of concord and amity are sure to succeed. Let us pray for success and supply the spiritual food that my fasting guest needs even more than the ordinary food.

So far he has endured the fast astonishingly well and I have never known him more cheerful or full of greater vigour. The God who spared my mother two months ago will, I trust, also spare me this brother, nay this more than brother to me.

MAHATMA'S EXPIATION.

APPEALS AND THREATS.

M. MAHOMED ALI'S STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 22.

Asked by a press representative as to the immediate causes which led to Mr. Gandhi's resolve to undergo a prolonged fast and whether he had consulted those near him about his intended resolution Mr. Mohamed Ali said that Mr. Gandhi never spoke a word about this matter to anybody before he finally resolved to take the vow.

"It was Wednesday and as usual Mahatma Gandhi was observing his day of silence. Unlike other days he wanted to do his writing while standing presumably because sitting gave him pain and he could not do all the writing that he intended to do within the time at his disposal sitting all day long on the ground. This was the only thing abnormal on this particular Wednesday I saw him standing up by the side of my revolving book case and writing on a piece of paper placed on the top of it. It occurred to me that I had a high desk in the house which would suit him better and having asked him if that was so I brought it in myself with the help of a volunteer and placed it under the fan. He continued to write all the time I was at home which was till about 2-30 p.m. when I had to leave for a meeting of the syndicate of the Jamia Millia Islamia of Aligarh at the house of Hakim Ajmal Khan Sahib. Mahatma Gandhi had already taken two meals that day—one in the morning and one about midday. Hakim Sahib saw him about midday to give him news about the Kohat refugees in Rawalpindi and Mahatma Gandhi listened to the news with great concern I did not return to him till about 7-45 p.m. But what his Ashram companion who looks after his meals tells me indicates that he did not make up his mind finally until sometime after I had left him. After the sunset prayers I was getting into Hakimji's carriage to go back to my house along with him when one of my assistant managers met me at the crossing of Ballimaran Street and Galli Kasimjan with a doleful face and whispered in my ears that the Manager of Mahatma Gandhi's "Navajivan" press who was fitting my printing machines that had come back from Ahmedabad had sent him with the awful news that Mahatma Gandhi had resolved to observe 21 days' fast. We were all taken aback and hurried to my house as fast as the carriage could take us. On the way we met Dr. Ansari's motor and gave his chauffeur the news and he followed immediately. Arriving at my house I taxed the Mahatmaji with the breach of faith towards his co-workers like Hakim Sahib, Dr. Ansari, Shankat, myself and many others and gave a free uttering to all the bitterness that I felt. Mahatmaji's fast of silence had not ended so he only smiled and wrote on a piece of paper:

You are entitled to say all you have said and much more as soon as you have composed yourself. I shall talk to you the whole night. Only remember that there are thing in which there is no interposition between God and Man."

Just a little before that one of his companions had given me a note which was written in his own hand and signed in Urdu. It read as follows.

"My dear brother,

I know you will feel the greatest grief for my decision. I want you however not to discuss the possibility of going back upon it. That was a matter between God and myself. But you may discuss the merits to your heart's content. Pray don't weep. You will make me break down. Rather rejoice that God has given me both the direction and the strength. Every little progress in composing our differences will be more than food."

With reference to the impropriety of any interposition between God and man I told him that it was no other than God that had interposed himself between us two because we had made God the witness to our solemn pact to work together for the good of his creatures.

I must not fail to mention that he had written the same note in Urdu to Hakimji who too had complained in the same strain but with greater self restraint and reserve. Since my arguments which ranged over wtde area and were amply supported by those present including Mahatmaji's Ashram companions did not succeed in inducing him to change his mind I should not repeat them here.

IF UNTOWARD HAPPENED.

But one argument was to my mind unanswerable and Mahatmaji too never attempted to answer it. I had told him that he had resolved to fast in the hope that God would change the hearts of people and unite them once again. But if anything untoward happened then every chance of unity for India would go for ever for the Hindus would never forgive the Mussalmans for having killed him and even if they did I for one would never do so. I could even find it in my heart to forgive them if they murdered my own brother but not for killing him and that too in this manner with slow torture. The only way in which he tried to meet this argument was that humanly speaking he felt certain that he would not die and put Dr. Ansari on his honour to assure that what he said was right from his own knowledge of medical science. Although I had not succeeded in persuading him to give up the fast which had just begun I must say that he allowed me to try to convince him because he said he did not share my faith and that it was possible that he might have overlooked some consideration that a Mussalman could urge. This concession he would not make in favour of his Hindu companions of the Ashram because he said he considered the matter from the point of view of their faith which was also his. Luckily I could recall the Quranic verse which said that God should not be made an obstacle in the way of doing good and

NURSERY DIPLOMACY.

ANGLO-SOVIET TREATY.

MR. ASQUITH'S CONDEMNATION.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Mr. Asquith adds his voice to the condemnation of the Russian Treaty in the course of a letter to the "Correspondent" in which he especially condemns the projected loan as unprecedented in the British history. He says:—While the Treaty generally settles nothing it leaves the whole future to the chapter of accidents. He expresses his opinion that the Anglo-Russian relations cannot be put on businesslike lines secured by adequate safeguards by "crude experiments in nursery diplomacy."—Reuter.

AMOUNT OF RUSSIAN LOAN.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Commander Kenworthy in a speech at Hull said that Mr. Wheatley had told him that the Russian loan would be one of thirty million pounds sterling spread over five years.—Reuter.

THE LATE MR. H. K. BAMBER

VICTIM TO FATAL MOTOR COLLISION

LONDON, Sept. 21.

A collision between a motor car and a motor cycle at Gravesend resulted in the deaths of Mr. H. K. G. Bamber, one of the greatest experts of cement in the world, and his brother Mr. Montague Bamber of Colombo. A Gravesend couple in a side-car has been seriously injured and the son of Mr. H. K. Bamber slightly hurt.—Reuter.

[The late Mr. H. K. Bamber who fell a victim at the age of 62 to an unfortunate motor collision was the representative in London of the Leeds Forge Co., Ltd., since 1907. Trained as locomotive engineer under the late W. Stroudley, he was for many years superintendent of the Rolling Stock Department of the East Indian Railways. It was he who designed and built in India the broad guage Royal train used by Their Majesties on the occasion of their Indian tours of 1905-6 and 1911-12. His publications include various standard articles on Indian Railway Rolling Stock.]

MR. ALLAN COBHAM RETURNS TO LONDON.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Mr. Allan Cobham has returned to London via Toulon and Toulouse. He did not call at Madrid owing to fog. He was fifty-five hours absent from London during which time he flew 3,000 miles including crossing of the Pyrenees.—Reuter.

REACHING AFRICA IN A DAY.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

The actual flying time of Alan Cobham who recently flew from Croydon to Tangier was twenty-eight hours giving an average speed of 107 miles per hour. He carried his mechanic as a passenger.

Interviewed he said he was glad to be able to demonstrate the possibility of reaching Africa in one day. This was the first time such thing had been done.—Reuter.

AVIATOR'S WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Madrid.—There is some anxiety here in connection with the non-return of Cobham who reached Tangier on September 20th and who intended to return to London from Tangier via Madrid immediately. The local aviation authorities have telegraphically enquired at Tangier.—Repter.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking. 18519

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

TAXATION COMMITTEE REJECTED.

ECONOMIC CONDITION TO BE ENQUIRED INTO

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept 22.

The obstinacy of Sir Basil Blackett is really admirable. He came to India as the Finance Member and ever since his entry into the Finance Department he has been repeating that India is very rich and can be further mulcted so as to produce a balanced budget. Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy came to his rescue by his motion in the Council of State for an enquiry into the system of taxation which was readily agreed to by the Finance Member. We wonder whether Sir Basil has visited any Indian village. He has so far visited only large cities like Calcutta and Bombay and yet he has an easy conscience in forcing on India an enquiry into the system of taxation, while Indians have been crying for a larger economic enquiry to ascertain the taxable capacity of the people. But Sir Basil had made the blunder and he wants to stick to it and Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, the Indian Member on the Viceroys Executive Council grows eloquent over it. Mr. A. C. Chatterjee was the first to speak on the resumed debate on Mr. Rama Iyengar's resolution (as amended by Mr. Goswami the other day) for the dissolution of the present Taxation Committee and the appointment in its place of a wider economic enquiry. Mr. Chatterjee had to admit that the poverty of the people was indisputable, their low standard of living and their weak physique and their retarded intelligence, but all the same the enquiry by the Todhunter Committee, he said, must be held. What for? O! this is a separate enquiry from the general economic enquiry. All common sense principles where thrown to the winds and Indian member on the Viceroy's Council was found to be a wholehearted defender of the Government's indefensible position. It was all a question *Izzat* (prestige) and Mr. A. C. Chatterjee was there to uphold it, come what might.

Mr. Willson of the Associated Chambers of Commerce was not sufficiently satisfied. He stood up to defend the Todhunter Committee's enquiry and opposed the general enquiry as demanded by the non-officials. He is firmly convinced that India is very rich because forsooth two thousand crores worth of crops are reaped every year. It was not his duty to know how many millions are yet dying of hunger and how many more millions have to content with one meal a day. And, moreover, there is enough mineral wealth and on account of irrigation works created by the British Government India became richer and richer. So on and so forth. A very rosecate picture of India was drawn by Mr. Willson in order to induce the Assembly to reject the motion of Mr. Rama Iyengar and Mr. Goswami.

But Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in telling speeches exposed both Mr. Chatterjee and Mr. Wilson. Mr. Iyengar showed his knowledge of constitutional law by pointing out how the scheme of federal finance of which the Finance Member had spoken the other day was all humbug and moonshine so long as the Government of India Act remained unamended and quoted in his support the views of Sir Frederick Gauntlett, the Auditor-General expressed before the Reforms Committee. Pandit Malaviya who was sitting next to Mr. Willson twitted the latter by asking him with a wave of hands not to see to the few green fields and export figures, but to enter into the wretched condition of the villagers and then talk of India's wealth. Mr. Willson merely smiled for he knew he was wrong.

Mr. Joshi went further and pictured before the Assembly the real poverty of India. But because he believed that a certain class of people should not be taxed at all and because he believed that the Todhuntr Committee might do something towards that end he opposed to its being dissolved. Mr. Joshi, therefore, supported himself by belief and hope, but whoever reads the proceedings in the Council of State and speeches of the Government members would find that there is no basis for such a belief, although I must admit that Sir Basil Blackett very casually said that there is no question of fresh taxation, but only a readjustment of the existing system of taxation. The Government benches completely forgot that there can be no proper scientific system evolved unless the taxable capacity of the people is ascertained. They imagine that the system of taxation is different from taxable capacity. They believe also that Government like King can do no wrong and inasmuch as the Legislative Assembly and the Standing Finance Committee had voted the money for the Committee, so they argue there can be no question as to its constitution.

But there was some difficulty among the non-officials themselves as to how to carry all the amendments, but the luncheon interval helped Mr. Jinnah in drafting up one to the satisfaction of the non-officials. This amendment urged the abolition of the present Committee and demanded a new Committee with very wide terms of reference so as to include the taxable capacity of the people in general, the general resources of the country, the manner in which the existing burden of taxation is distributed the question whether the present scheme is equitable and based on economic principle and what will be the suitable alternate sources of taxation without increasing the present level. This amendment was very comprehensive and both Messrs. Rama Iyengar and Goswami withdrew their own propositions in favour of it. But Sir Basil Blackett made the last effort to convince the Assembly on the need for the Todhunter Committee proceeding with its labours at once and that as Government had addressed Local Governments on the question of wider enquiry so Mr. Jinnah's amendment need not be accepted. He even gave a bait to the Assembly by agreeing to ask the Taxation Committee to suggest alternate sources of taxation without increasing the present level, but the non-officials had determined upon dissolving the present Committee and they recorded this determination by a majority of eighteen votes. But Government, I know, are not going to abide by this verdict for Sir Basil had clearly said in his summing up speech that the present enquiry will go on. Thus again Government have defied popular opinion as expressed through the elected members of the Assembly and now we are to have a Committe as unsatisfactorily constituted as its terms of reference are meant to impose a fresh burden of taxation on an already oppressed India.

COTTON EXCISE DUTY.

Next came the resolution of Mr. Kasthurirangal Iathoy for abolition of the cotton excise duty and reference to the Tariff Board one question of protection to this premier industry. Indeed he had formally moved this resolution in March last, but discussion was postponed from time to time till at last it reached to-day. The speech of Mr. Kasthurirangal was very cogent and his arguments were unanswerable. As a representative of the Ahmedabad millowners his statement that last year the Bombay mills made losses of 117 lakhs of rupees out of which the excise duty alone was responsible for 100 lakhs was heard with grief. He vigorously contended that it was a tax on the only industry which could be looked upon as insurance against famine and conclusively proved that the policy of the British Government had deprived India of her foreign markets in China and East Africa. By asking for protection he emphatically asserted that there was no idea of destroying the handloom industry for he proved that it was the fiscal policy of Britain which was responsible for ruin of the handloom industry. Mr. Kasthuribhai concluded with an appeal not to follow the short-sighted policy of strangling the pioneer industry of India, but to help it by not only abolishing the iniquitious excise duty, but also asking the Tariff Board to examine the extent of protection which it needed.

Mr. M. K. Acharya in a forcible speech supported the resolution of Mr. Kasthurirangal and his exposition was appreciated by the whole House, but in view of the lateness of the hour the President adjourned further discussion till Wednesday (non-official day) when I am sure the resolution will be carried.

REPORT IN DETAIL.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

The Legislative Assembly to-day by 60 votes against 42 adopted Mr. Jinnah's amendment for the dissolution of the present Taxation Enquiry Committee and the appointment of a larger Committee with wider and comprehensive terms of reference.

The resolution for the abolition of the Cotton Excise Duty was then taken up and further discussion was adjourned till the 24th instant.

The non-official resolutions relating to the Taxation Committee, Railway Administration and the Abolition of the Cotton Excise Duty among others appeared on the order paper when the Assembly re-assembled to-day.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta asked the Government to make a statement as to when they would summon the winter session of the Assembly and whether they would summon it after the 5th February with a view to enable the Assembly to elect its own President. He added that he did not mean any disrespect to the Chair.

The President said, he had already ruled out a similar question on the subject as it related to a matter which was solely the concern of the Governor-General.

Mr. Mehta said he wanted to ascertain the date because if the session was summoned before the 5th of February, the House would not be able to elect its President at least for another session.

Sir Charles Innes next moved for the election of the Standing Finance Committee for the Railways.

The President fixed the 24th for the election.

TAXATION COMMITTEE RESOLUTION.

The debate on the Taxation Committee Resolution was then resumed.

Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, Industries Member, said as a District Officer, he used to spend 200 days in a year in the villages. There could be no dispute about the great poverty of the Indian people, their low standard of living, their weak physique, their lack of stamina and their retarded intelligence. He, therefore, viewed the proposal for an enquiry into the conditions of the masses with very great sympathy and the Government of India was not opposed to it. Indeed there was no conflict between an economic and taxation enquiry. He thought the House would welcome the taxation enquiry so that the existing taxation could be removed from the classes which could not bear it and be put on those who could. As for the economic enquiry they would agree that to be of real value it must spread over a large number of years. The village records would have to be gone through and so also the records of the co-operative societies and other materials to understand the economic condition of the people. The question whether in the past centuries India was better off economically should be left to historians and experts in research. A real economic enquiry would have to find out the circumstances which kept the conditions of the masses low; whether these were social or economic and to suggest remedies which could be applied by social, administrative or legislative action. Like the Swarajists he was an optimist and believed that the conditions could be improved, but the two enquiries were separate and the House should vote for the enquiry now under discussion.

Mr. Narainadas asked, how could they really determine the incidence of taxation and capacity of the people to bear taxation without examining their economic condition.

Mr. Rangachariar felt that the Committee proposed was thorough going. Government was not averse to economic enquiry. He would therefore, urge the dissolution of the present Committee and the appointment of another larger Committee including representative Indian experts and also members from Western countries with fresh outlook. He had no objection to the personnel of the present committee being included in the larger committee. Material for economic enquiry was already there in various provinces and he agreed with Sir Sivaswamy Iyer that the committee need not take very long. The Finance Member could ask for an interim report from the committee or if his term expired before the committee submitted the report he could join the committee and serve India in that capacity (laughter). The speaker did not agree with those who did not want the taxation enquiry at all. He wanted it, but also wanted along with it an economic enquiry as well. He, therefore, moved an amendment to this effect to Mr. Goswami's amendment.

INDIA AN EXTREMELY WEALTHY COUNTRY.

Mr. Wilson, representative of the Associated Chamber of Commerce, supported taxation enquiry wholeheartedly and told the House that the proper course was to wait for the report of this committee and then to examine necessity for further steps. When the Tariff Board was appointed its personnel did not appeal to them but the Board's work was perfectly brilliant. (Sir Charles Innes:—"Hear, hear".) Similarly when the Taxation Committee's report would be out they would find full satisfaction in it. As for India's position, the speaker believed she was a wealthy country and extremely wealthy at that. It was true that India's wealth was inequitably distributed and they should find out how best to raise the taxation for the further development of the country. He said about two thousand crores of rupees worth of crop was reaped every year in India. They could work out what came to per head and this excluded her wealth in minerals, timber and other commodities. He quoted figures that as a result of introduction of irrigation by the British rule there had been an increase of between 30 to 60 per cent. in the cultivated area and this was far above the proportion of rise in population. Therefore, India had a surplus produce and she exported it abroad and got money for it. This was how under British rule India had grown richer. As for the poverty of the people it was based largely on laziness and other social reasons such as early marriages.

PUTTING THE CART BEFORE THE HORSE.

Mr. Rangswami Iyengar asked the House not to be misled by the rosy picture painted by the Finance Member of the would be results of the Taxation Committee. Just as in holding a taxation enquiry before an economic enquiry the Finance Member was putting the cart before the horse similarly in thinking that the committee would evolve a scheme of federal finance without having a system of federal government. Sir Basil Blackett was putting the cart before the horse. How could they introduce a scheme, he asked, without amending the Government of India Act and the various rules thereunder? The other day, Sir Frederic Gauntlett, Auditor-General, in giving evidence before the Reforms Enquiry Committee had admitted, that the grant of financial autonomy to the provinces would involve a very complicated process particularly about deciding upon grant of cash balances to the various provinces. The speaker was, therefore, right in saying that the real purpose of the proposed enquiry was not to evolve a scheme of federal finance but to explore fresh sources of taxation of the people of this country. Moreover the complicated question of land revenue had been left out. He therefore supported Mr. Goswami's amendment.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya warned his Europeans friends not to be led away by the sight of a few green fields and the amounts of the exports from India. Everything in India had been taxed and he wondered whether there was any avenue left for further taxation. In appointing this committee the Finance Member had usurped the functions of the Assembly. If the matter had been placed before the Assembly it would have offered its opinion which would probably have been on the same lines as those suggested by the amendment of Mr. Goswami. When Mr. Wilson had spoken of India's increased prosperity had he, asked the speaker, thought of increasing taxation including income tax, super tax and land revenue? The Taxation Enquiry was like adding insult to injury. A scientific method of taxation was an impossibility and there was no use wasting time and labour and money on the land taxation committee. The only best method was a general enquiry into the economic condition of the people by taking certain villages in each provinces as areas for enquiry. He therefore supported Mr. Goswami's amendment.

Mr. Joshi in a long speech justified the necessity for a taxation committee, but saw no reason why a larger enquiry should not be held along with it or prior to it. He justified taxation enquiry because he believed there was a large class of people who must not be taxed at all. He hoped the Taxation Committee would find out which class should not be taxed at all.

Mr. Ram Iyengar:—Can this Committee do that?

Sir Basil Blackett:—Certainly.

Mr. Joshi continuing observed that if the people from Madras and other distant parts of India could go to Assam on a salary of six rupees per annum, then really the condition of the people in the villages could be easily imagined. He, therefore, thought that the Taxation Committee must not be dissolved, but must be made to conduct an enquiry. As for its personnels he thought it was impossible to get a much better committee even by an election.

Assembly then adjourned for lunch.

On re-assembling after lunch discussion was resumed on the Taxation Enquiry Committee.

Mr. Ramchandra Rao reviewed the history of demands for an enquiry put forward from time to time and quoted in extenso telling extracts from the views of several prominent authorities on economic matters to point out the need for an enquiry. He was of opinion that there was no basic principle in the existing system of taxation and said that the enquiry by the Taxation Committee should not be dropped, but he wanted to know the difficulty in making the present enquiry comprehensive so as to include the taxable capacity of the people.

MR. JINNAH'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Jinnah then moved an amendment for the dissolution of the present Taxation Enquiry Committee and the appointment in its place of a committee of non-officials and experts in consultation with leaders of the several parties in the Assembly to institute a thorough enquiry into and report on the following matters with power to make an *ad interim* report:—(1) The economic condition of the various classes of the people of India; (2) their income per head, (3) their capacity to bear the existing burden of taxation (including the burden of land revenue). (4) the general resources of the country, (5) the manner in which the burden of taxation is distributed at present between the different classes of the population, (6) whether the whole scheme of taxation—central provincial and local—is equitable and in accordance with economic principles, if not in what respects it is defective, (7) the suitability of alternative sources of taxation without increasing the present level, (8) the machinery required for the imposition, assessment and collecting of taxes, old and new, and (9) the general, financial and economic effects of the proposal.

Mr. Goswamy thereupon withdrew his amendment.

Pandit Motilal Nehru moved an amendment to Mr. Jinnah's amendment to provide that instead of the Committee being appointed by Government in consultation with the leaders of the parties, one-third of the personnel of the committee should be appointed by the Government and two-thirds by the House.

Sir Alexander Muddiman pointed out that the proposal for the appointment of an executive committee by the House was unconstitutional and further he warned that it was proposed in Mr. Jinnah's amendment to hold an inquiry into the central provincial and local taxation. Were they going to force such a committee without consulting the Local Governments'. Moreover, would it not interfere with provincial autonomy.

The President pointed out that Pandit Motilal Nehru's amendment related to the personnel and manner of the committee's appointment. To that extent, therefore, it was similar to Mr. Goswami's amendment which had been withdrawn. Therefore the Pandit's amendment was not in order.

(Message incomplete.)

MR. HORNIMAN'S REMINISCENCES.

TWELFTH INSTALMENT TO APPEAR ON THURSDAY.

ABOLITION OF COTTON EXCISE DUTY.

MR. K. LALBHAI'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept 22.

Mr. Kasurilhai Lalbhai, the representative of the Ahmedabad Millowners in resuming discussion on his resolution urging the abolition of the Cotton Excise duty and examination by the Tariff Board of protection to the textile industry made a short convincing speech. The debate was adjourned till 24th. Mr. Lalbhai said: "Sir as it is after a comparatively long time that the debate on my resolution is being resumed I shall with your permission claim the indulgence of the House to touch the salient features of my case." The Indian excise on cotton to quote the majority report of the Indian Fiscal Commission raises issues which cannot be decided solely on economic grounds. The past history and the associations of this impost are too well-known to need any recapitulation. The cotton excise has a political significance well understood by all concerned and the duty must, therefore, go as a first earnest of the changed angle of vision in the principles of the Government of India. The matter has been discussed a good deal in the Press and it needs no further proof to show what way the current of public opinion goes or how strongly the public feels. We have however the fact that the Government of India have already more than once accepted the principle of abolition of this duty, both prior to their acceptance of the principles of protection as also subsequent to that. Official memory, sir, is believed to be short in the redemption of pledges and I may therefore, be excused a repetition of the pledges just with a view to refresh the memory. The declaration was made by the Government of Lord Hardinge in 1916. In 1922 the policy underlying the declaration was not only reaffirmed, but further the Government member in charge of the Finance Portfolio admitted all the theoretical arguments against the continuance of the duty. He also admitted that it is not a good tax because it is a tax on production and not on profits. He only wanted six months time to have a scientific readjustment. In 1923 also definite hopes of an early abolition were given, but in 1924 a year of balanced budget the question of abolition was brushed aside as beyond the pale of practical considerations. If I were, Sir, pleading my case in a Court of Law I would have immediately got judgment in my favour on such admissions of a defendant and the contention of Government would have been ruled out under the well-known legal doctrine of *res judicata*. No Court of Justice I believe would allow an unsuccessful defendant to put off or evade the execution of its decrees.

The duty is also undesirable according to the accepted canons of sound taxation. It is a tax on production and hits particularly inequitably in times of depression. Last year the Bombay mill made losses of 117 lakhs of rupees out of which the excise duty alone was responsible for 100 lakhs. But for this tax to-day we would be able to lower our prices of the poor men's cloth, reduce accumulation of stocks and avoid consequent closing of mills. Past experience has shown that in times of depression the excise tax which adds to the losses induces the manufacturer to close his business to minimise such losses and that step brings in its turn unemployment to poor labourers. It also leaves permanent marks by disorganisation of labour and consequent loss of efficiency. It is a tax on the poor man's necessity it is a tax on the only industry which can be looked upon as an insurance against famine and its incidence falls unduly heavily on the poor classes of the community. We may also here pause for a moment and compare the progress made by India. While other countries are supplying the needs of their home population and cater largely for foreign consumers Indian textile industry though growing for the last 60 years with the help of steam and the oldest in the world if we take handlooms into account does not meet more than 60 per cent. of India's normal requirements. We have been steadily losing all foreign markets in China, East Africa and other plales. It would not be out of place, Sir, to mention here that just before the advent of the British rule in his country Indian cotton goods used to supply the demand of this country in full and commanded a large export trade throughout the civilised world. Those days are no more.

AN UNJUST PLEA.

Though the handloom industry is now relied upon as a plank to retain the inequitous cotton excise import the exponents of this theory conveniently forget that it was the fiscal policy imposed by Britain on this unhappy land that proved its ruin. Sir, I may be permitted to assure this House that cotton mill owners having spinning departments in their factories are particularly interested in the uplift and the welfare of the indigenous handloom industry. It provides a valuable outlet for our surplus yarn which has been shut out from China and Japan. I wish every encouragement to be given to this deserving cottage industry to which the villager is able to devote his leisure hours without being cut off from his home surroundings. But, Sir, has this industry received any consideration from the Government of India so far? I need only refer to the free list in the import tariff schedule of the Government of India to convince the House of the treatment they give to this industry. The Government have been pleased to forego import duty on a number of articles ranging from certain agricultural implements and dairy appliances of the improved type to hope which I imagine are used for the manufacture of beer. Uniforms for Government officials the cloth of which will bear an excise duty if made in India comes free of any duty if imported from abroad but I find no mention of handlooms or their parts in the whole of the tariff. Nay, the House will be surprised to learn that cotton mill machinery which otherwise pay an import duty of 2 eq. 1½ per cent are charged at the full rate of 15 eq 10/10 if by any chance the Custom officer at the port find that they can possibly be used on a handloom even though they may be imported by a cotton millowners. Sir, this plea of handloom is only brought in to retain an unjust import which cannot be supported on any other ground moral or economic. In view of these facts, Sir, I submit very pertinently to ask the repeal of the cotton excise duty, and more pertinently so when we remember that India cotton mills have to meet the inroads on our home market by bounty fed foreign competitors. This impost is more acutely felt in times of depression when even a small margin counts much in keeping the industry going. As a matter of fact the excise duty comes to 5 eq 0/0 on the paid up capital of the mills which every cotton mill is called upon to pay irrespective of profit or loss. It is a short sighted policy to stick to the duty only for the present revenue it may bring in. If the Government do not realise the danger of outside competition in its proper perspective the responsibility for strangling the pioneer industry of the country will rest with the Government. Let the question be therefore, not looked at from a narrow view point of the financial need of the hour. I would with all earnestness, I can command appeal to Government to take a sympathetic and far-sighted view of the question and apply themselves to the task of adjusting their finances to the abolition of the duty.

COMMUNAL TENSION AT AKOLA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—As a resident of Akola, I was pained to read the garbled version sent to the Press by a certain well-known News Agency on the recent Hindu-Muslim tension on the occasion of the last Ganpati festival at Akola.

When the town has been passing through an unprecedented tension of communal feelings, a hasty word calculated to apportion blame or praise is likely to fan the smouldering flame of fanaticism.

Akola which has been the centre of all national-movements in Berar, though never the head-quarters of the high Civil functionaries, has always been remarkable for Entente Cordiale between the Hindus and the Mahomedans, and there has never been a single communal riot within living memory. But the deplorable happenings at Nagpur had their aftermath and the contagion of Hindu-Muslim dissensions did not leave even Akola unaffected.

By some inscrutable process a rumour had gained wide Currency that the Hindus had decided to carry the Ganpati Procession with music from in front of the mosques. This had, naturally enough, caused the feelings to run high. The consternation among the Mussalmans afforded a splendid opportunity to busy-bodies and mischief-mongers to exercise their imaginations and inventive faculties which were lying dormant for so many years. Within a few hours the town had become thick with all sorts of menacing rumours. In the evening several thousands of Hindus and Mahomedans assembled in the vicinity of the route of the procession, every member of one community believing with the fervour of an article of faith, that the other community was bent upon mischief. Of course none cared to ascertain whether the rumours had any foundation anywhere excepting in the fertile imaginations of some ingenious brains. In times of civil commotion the faculty which is affected first is the faculty of inquiry and reasoning and there could not have been a better demonstration of that time-honoured truth than was afforded on that fateful night. None had the patience to look into the genesis of this "much Ado About Nothing". With commendable tact and at considerable personal risk Mr. Rahim Khan was able to pacify the mob. He was faithfully helped by the leaders of both the communities notably Mr. Syed Yasin all of whom were within an ace of getting their skulls fractured. But the fact remains that the vigilance and resourcefulness of the Head of the Police came to the rescue ultimately and averted a great catastrophe. It throws a lurid light on the flamboyant speeches that we deliver in Council Chambers. Are these happenings not enough to make us hang down our head in shame When will India pause and consider?— Yours etc.

S. M. R.

Akola, Sept. 20.

INDIANS AND RAILWAY BOARD.

COUNCIL OF STATE'S RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

The Council of State devoted its attention to-day to a resolution moved by Sardar Jogendra Singh asking for the appointment as early as possible of at least one Indian on the Railway Board in view of the wide range of the Railway activities. The mover made a short speech in which he emphasised the commercial aspect of the Railways and pointed out that as in the matter of Finance so in that of the Railways the need of well-informed Indians was necessary in the Councils of the Railway Board. An Indian would be of great service in representing the Indian view point in all respects. It was only by the association of Indians in the Railways Board that the Railways could be run more efficiently and more economically. Concluding Sardar Jogendra Singh appealed to Englishmen to have faith in Indians and not become despondent at the Indianisation proposals.

GOVERNMENT'S APOLOGIA.

Mr. Corbett, Commerce Secretary, reiterated that the policy of Government was to Indianise the Railway services and reaffirmed their acceptance of the Lee Commission's recommendation that recruitment should be 75 per cent. Indians and 25 per cent Europeans. Indeed the process was already there because in the traffic and engineering branches there were altogether thirty-eight statutory natives while only nine Europeans were appointed during the last three years. But as regards the appointment of Indians on the Railway Board it was impossible for Government to undertake to do this within any particular time. Government could appoint Indians only if they were the best suitable for the places because the Railway Board must consist of men with long technical experience in the Railways and naturally it would be some time before they could get an Indian with the requisite qualifications. No extraneous reasons could prevail in this matter. Last Saturday a more or less similar proposition had been brought forward in the Assembly and Government then did not oppose it. Now in regard to this proposition as well, Government would not raise any opposition.

TIWANA'S APPREHENSION!

Sir Umar Hayat Khan thought that unless the unemployed B.A.'s and M.A.'s were given appointments they would become volunteers to the Non-co-operation movement.

Mr. Bell counselled patience to Sardar Jogendra Singh and asked him not to embarass Government by bringing up this question for some years by which time he hoped an Indian would have been appointed.

Mr. Natesan confined his remarks to Mr Bell's observations and said that the latter's arguments only reminded him of the cry raised several years ago against the appointment of Indians on the Executive Council. When Indians could manage the Mysore Railways in all the branches including the technical ones he saw no reason why they should not be appointed on the Railway Board.

Moulvi Abdul Karim gave instances of Messrs. S. C. Ghose and Ali Akbar and others who had sufficient technical knowledge required for appointment on the Railway Board. As for administrative qualifications he thought Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah and Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas possessed them alright.

After further discussion, the resolution was passed and the Council adjourned till to-morrow to deal with the Land Customs Bill as passed by the Legislative Assembly.

LATE MR. B. N. BASU.

BENGAL GOVERNOR'S SYMPATHY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 22.

A communique issued by the Government of Bengal states:—The Governor in Council has heard with deep regret of death on 16th instant at Calcutta of Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, M.A. B.L., late member of the Bengal Executive Council. The Governor in-Council desires to record his high appreciation of the services rendered to the state by the late Mr. Basu and to express his deep sympathy with the widow and family in their great loss.

KOHAT HINDU RELIEF FUND.

LALA LAJPAT RAI'S CONTRIBUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 22.

Lala Rajpat Rai has contributed Rs. 2000 to the Kohat Hindu Relief Fund and has informed the Rawalpindi Hindu Sabha that he would be arriving there shortly.

PLAGUE IN SECUNDERABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 22.

The latest plague figures for Hyderabad City, Residency bazars and Secunderabad since the epidemic started are 371 attacks and 232 deaths.

Twelve thousand people have been inoculated. A Secunderabad Garrison order prohibits Indians from entering the regimental lines unless they have been inoculated.

The Governor of Bombay visited the College of Engineering on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson attended the races on Saturday.

SURAT COTTON CONFERENCE—A SHAM.

(Continued from page 6.)

ture and various other officials like Deputy Collectors and Mamlatdars. The cotton merchants and manufacturers' interest was well represented by Messrs. Lalji Naranji, Ratansey Dharamsey, Amarsey, Grantham, Hillson, Cartwright whose sympathies would be naturally with the Government proposals. By whom were the cultivators whose interest were most vitally affected represented? By "Government nominees who were instructed to nod assent" as pointed out by Sardar Store. Sardar Store, is an absolutely loyal, faithful and staunch supporter of Government and cannot even by a stretch of the imagination be considered to be anti-Government in his views and the fact that such a man should protest against the composition of the Conference and urge that the cultivators who were present in large numbers should be allowed to put their case before the Conference, throws a lurid light on the tactics of Government officials.

Council's Position.

At a Conference composed as above to hear the Hon. Minister express a hope that the Conference would reach a decision which may be final was really amusing. Could any position be more humiliating and degrading for the Bombay Legislative Council than that a Conference predominantly composed of Government official and Government nominees should presume to sit in appeal and as a Revising Chamber over its head. It really made me and my colleagues blush for the dignity of the Legislature of a Province like Bombay.

The officials tried their best to mix up the two distinct questions of the creation of Protected Areas and the zones which have actually been created. It was tried to be made out that benefits had accrued from the present divisions into three zones whereas the fact is that the benefits had resulted from the keeping out of inferior cotton which used to be imported from Broach and Khandesh. Even the Cotton Committee which went thoroughly into the matter never complained of Surat cotton being mixed with Surat cotton.

However, it was finally urged by me that we have had no control for hundred of years and have allowed unrestricted import of cotton by road, river and rail and so it is not desirable or wise to impose such drastic restrictions all of a sudden and even go to the length of cutting up a district into zones. Let us in the first instance have the whole district as one Protected Area and see how the arrangement works for a period of five years. Let us see if improved seed is not grown in the whole of the district and let the cultivator see the benefit of the working of the Act. If after five years the quality of cotton has not come upto a uniform level throughout the district we can if necessary create Zones. At that time the cultivators would also have seen the advantages of creating Protected Areas and we will also be in a better position as a result of five years' experience of the working of the Protected Areas.

Minister's Autocratic Attitude.

But as Government was keen about having two Zones, I finally proposed that "This Conference is of opinion that for a period of five years there should be two zones but no restriction should be placed on the transport of cotton by road or river from one zone to the other: This was a reasonable proposal as it was admitted that the cartage expenses were very heavy and had proved prohibitive for the transport of cotton during the last two three cotton seasons. There was no likelihood of inferior cotton being carried from Ankleshwar and Kim to Navsari as the difference in price per Khandi was only Rs. 35 and the distance was 40 to 50 miles. It would not pay the cultivator to take two cart leads some fifty miles and back in order to earn only Rs. 35. As far as I could judge, this proposal would have met with the approval of the Conference as ever Mr. Amersey who represented the cotton buyers' interest expressed himself in favour of it, I got this proposal duly seconded by Dr. Dixit. M.L.C., and requested the Hon. Minister to put it before the Conference. He at first said that there was no need to have such a formal procedure and that he would ascertain the sense of the Conference on my proposal. However, as he did not put my proposal before the Conference I again requested him that he would be pleased to put my proposal before the Conference. He gave an evasive answer. Again when he was making his closing speech I requested the Hon. Minister to take the sense of the Conference on my proposal and urged that unless certain proposals were put before the Conference there was no sense or meaning in calling a Conference. Some fifty sixty people attending the Conference, out of them about eight or ten say something, how can we know what is the opinion of the remaining members of the Conference? Besides, as far as I know at every Conference certain proposals were always put before the Conference and its opinion ascertained. However the Hon. Minister was quite obstinate and refused to budge from the unreasonable position which he had taken up and so I requested him to put it on record that I had requested him three times to put my proposal before the Conference.

For pure, unadulterated, autocratic behaviour this conduct of the Hon. Minister would beat that of any sundried and hardened bureaucrat. The Conference was in short a fraud and a sheer waste of public money and a waste of the valuable time and energy of the several respectable persons who had come from Bombay and elsewhere. Let us see how the Bombay Legislative Council vindicates its sense of honour, self-respect and dignity and calls to account the Hon. Minister for trying to get round the Council by calling a Conference and for his autocratic behaviour in refusing to put before the Conference a proposal duly proposed by one member and seconded by another. It is a strange irony that a Minister who is himself an elected representative of the people should try his best to get round a decision of the Council relating to a transferred subject.

AN HUMBLE SUPPLICATION.

(Continued from page 7.)

hatmaji are invited to sign this letter at the following address on or before the 25th inst.

Addresses:—1. Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Atmaram Mansions, Girgaum; 2. Mrs. Ratanbai Laxmidas Mehta, 45, 2nd Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar; 3. Mrs. Bachubai Dharamsi Thakker, Anand Mahal, Chaupaty, Babulnath Road; 4. Mrs. Sakinabai K. S. Somji, Sethna Hall, Nesbit Road, Mazagaon; 5. Mrs. Perinbai Captain, Near Darya Mahal, Napean Sea Road; 6. On Thursday the 25th inst. in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, between the hours 3 to 6 (P.M.).

DRAFT OF LETTER.

Dear Mahatmaji,- You have won the hearts of all your countrymen by serving them most unselfishly and in every way, wishing and trying hard for the elevation and welfare of all the different castes and communities; but owing to India's misfortune and for the sins of her sons, in spite of your weak health, you have imposed upon yourself a fast of 21 days in order to bring the two communities together and to suppress the chaos that has thus been caused by the differences running high between the Hindus and the Mahomedans in the different parts of the country. At this critical juncture, we, sisters, consider our sacred duty and assure you of our whole-hearted effort in keeping the peace and good-feelings between the different sister communities and we hope this pledge of our Bombay women shall bring peace to you to some extent.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S FORTHCOMING MEETING.

Under the joint auspices of the Bhagini Samaj and the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, a meeting will be held on the Thursday at the Marwadi Vidyalaya; when the women of Bombay will once again demonstrate to Mahatmaji the resolve of the women of Bombay to do all in their power to further the cause of Hindu-Muslim Unity for which Mahatmaji is observing a fast.

ALL BENGAL HARTAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept 22.

The following appeal for an All-Bengal hartal has been issued by Messrs. Syamchunder Chakravarty, Mujibar Rahaman, Prafulla Chandra Ghose and Amarendra Nath Das.

The disunion between Hindus and Mahomedans has become unbearable for Mahatmaji. He holds that when one is very distressed by something which one cannot remove one must fast and pray. Mahatmaji having failed in his efforts to bring the two communities together has imposed upon himself a fast of twenty-one days from the 18th instant to the 8th October for penance and prayer. He must realise that it is the most critical moment in our national life and that every one of us has got a clear and compelling duty in the matter. Mahatmaji's health is shattered and God only knows what will happen as a result of this terrible resolve. In order to bring home to the people of Bengal the extreme gravity of the situation we request the people of Bengal to observe 'hartal' for half a day by fasting and prayer. All normal business should be suspended from 6 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Friday the 26th instant. Every one should spend this time in fasting and prayer by staying at home or assembling at places of worship. Meetings should be held in the afternoon to cement communal union and relieve Mahatmaji's distress. We hope our countrymen will religiously observe the day.

SEONI'S ASSURANCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SEONI, Sept. 22.

The Hindus and Muslims of Seoni (C. P.) assembled yesterday and resolved to assure Mahatma Gandhi of peace and good-will Mahatmaji may be enabled to break his among committees in the district and to pray to God for unity elsewhere so that fast and India may soon attain freedom.

TELEGRAM TO MAHATMA.

Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, President of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association has sent the following telegram to Mahatma Gandhiji at Delhi, to-day:—"This Association humbly pray cancellation fast in view of undue strain on your shattered health."

SINDHI PAPERS' APPEAL FOR UNITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Sept. 22.

In view of the announcement of Mahatma Gandhi's 21 days fast, the "Hindu" of Hyderabad Sindh and other provincial papers have been writing series of articles appealing to the people to forget the past and unite and learn to restrain themselves. They appeal to the leaders to do their duty in openly condemning the misdeeds of their respective communties.

MADRAS CHRISTIANS DEEPLY DISTRESSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 22.

Mr. V. Chakkarai Chettiar has sent today the following telegram to Mr. Gandhi: "Christians of Madras deeply distressed over the fast. God preserve your life."

RESIDENTS OF ALLEPPEY'S APPEAL.

The leading Hindu, Mahomedan and Christian residents of Alleppey have wired to Mr. Gandhi emphasising the supreme need for Hindu-Muslim unity and pointing out their own peaceful existence at Alleppey as an example of Hindu-Muslim unity.

WANTED A TRUCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 22.

The "Tribune" in a leading article to-day entitled "Wanted a Truce" endorses the appeal of Swami Shradhananda and associates itself with the general appeal for truce already declared by the Muslim newspapers of Lahore and Amritsar.

"Bande Mataram," a vernacular daily of Lahore, has issued a similar appeal to the Punjab press exhorting them to avoid communal friction and cease from publishing any matter of inflamtory character.

MAHATMA AS SOLE ARBITRATOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 22.

The Anjuman-i-Islamia at a meeting held last evening resolved by a majority to recommend to its Working Committee to accept Mr. Gandhi as the sole arbitrator of all the disputes between the Mussalmans and the Hindus. The Committee also resolved to send a Mussalman deputation to Mr Gandhi to present him with the above resolution and to tell him that the Mussalmans would do everything in their power to bring about cordial relations and to request him to give up his fast.

"GIVE UP MUTUAL RECRIMINATION"

SHRADHANAND'S APPEAL TO PRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Sept. 19.

Swmai Shradanand has issued an appeal to the Press, asking it to ignore Hindu-Muslim quarrels. He asks of the Editor to abstain from giving flaring headlines to news of Hindu-Muslim differences, and fervently appeals to them to give up mutual fault-finding. He asks the Hindu Press not to comment on the Muslims, and urges them not do so even in self-defence.

HINDU-MUSLIM QUESTION.

LALA LAJPAT RAI'S SOLUTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Sept. 19.

Lala Lajpat Rai is writing still another book on India. He has already 'done' about 250 pages, but 150 more remain to be written. He deals with the Hindu Muslim question, and suggests a way out of the present tangle. Both the communities must forget their individual selves and consider themselves "Hindi."

MAHATMA'S FAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The sad circumstances which have induced the Mahatma to take such a drastic step, will fill the hearts of all patriotic Indians with righteous grief and indignation. It is really unfortunate that we have not as yet learnt to be tolerant. The shameful events which have of late disfigured the history of national India, clearly prove that we are altogether unworthy of the Mahatma who is the true embodiment of Hindu-Muslim unity. Now the question is as to how long this unfortunate state of affairs last. If we have any regard for Mahatma's life, if we are mindful of the consequences which will naturally result from his death, then we should take a vow from to-day that we shall never do anything which may injure Hindu-Muslim relations in the least. The desecration of temples should become a thing of the past if both of these communities are the real lovers of their country. The Mussalmans in particular should remember that they will be quite unworthy of the Kingdom of God if they are desirous of entering it by committing acts which are wholly displeasing to God. I hope that better counsels will ultimately prevail and both the communities will try their utmost in order to save the most-dreaded situation, namely the death of the greatest man on earth.—Yours, etc.

ZAHIRUDDIN.

Poona, Sept. 19.

GIDWANI IN NABHA JAIL.

CONFINED IN A SEPARATE CELL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Sept. 19.

Mr. A. T. Gidwani, one of the victims of the new Nabha Regime, was interviewed on the 17th instant, in the Nabha Jail, by Dr. Choithram, Mrs. Gidwani and his two children.

Dr. Choithram in a statement to the Press, states that he found Mr. Gidwani much reduced. He could not ascertain as to by how many pounds the patriot had gone down, as contrary to jail practice, all over India, the prisoners in the Nabha jail were not weighed periodically. Mr. Gidwani had been weighed in May last when it was found he had lost nearly 30 lbs.

Mr. Gidwani is confined for all the twenty four hours in a separate cell. He was offered half an hour's move outside for purposes of exercise, but Mr. Gidwani scoffed the concession, saying as he was kept 23½ hours within the four walls of a separate cell, he could well remain for half an hour more. Dr. Choithram believed this confinement was telling on his health.

Dr. Choithram pointed out the illegality of confining a man like that, but the Superintendent pleaded helplessness on account of orders from higher authorities.

The Administrator of Nabha recently visited the Nabha Jail and it seems told Mr. Gidwani that he had signed on the suspension order regarding his sentence. Mr. Gidwani repudiated the statement and challenged the Administrator to produce the document.

JUNAGADH AFFAIRS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your Kathiawar letter appeared in to-day's issue of your esteemed paper comes to us as a great surprise since it contains misstatements of facts. Let me, however, clear one point that I do not hold any brief for Amir Shaikh Mahomad, the present Dewan of Junagadh but to his credit we all must admit that in spite of his youth and little experience in politics Amir Shaikh Mahomed has on more than one occasion proved his kind, courteous and loving habits to the people of Junagadh State. He belongs to Junagadh and as such he realises the hardships and sufferings of his fellow subjects. As a human being Shaikh Mahomadbhai must have some drawbacks in life, and as for myself I fully agree with your correspondent's views regarding his expensive and luxurious style of living with which as a subject of the State I have nothing to do so long as he spends from his own purse. As for the public life of Amir Shaikh Mahomad, I am writing to you not from my personal experience but from the experience of so many intimate friends and nearest relations who had often come in contact with Amir Shaikh Mahomed, that he is a sympathetic officer and has always at his heart the interest of the State and its people. Your correspondent is right in saying that Mr. Virawala had to suddenly disappear from Junagadh. But can he tell you the reasons of his "sudden departure." Surely it is Mr. Virawala's own *karmas* that are responsible for his disappearance from Junagadh. He wanted to start slaughter in services of old and loyal servants of the State. The longstanding services of the Chief Revenue Officer, and the Commissioner of Police what to say of poor helpless clerks, were dispensed with without assigning any reason for the same. There would have been many more victims of Mr. Virawala's policy but thank God that they were happily saved by the interference of Amir Shaikh Mahomad, who as a Junagadh has the interest of his fellow subjects at heart.

As for the appointment of Mr. Dhirubhai A. Chhaya, as Military Secretary to His Highness, let me tell your correspondent through the columns of your paper that the statement is no more than a gossip as Mr. Dhirubhai has retired on pension. It is really desirable that he becomes the Military Secretary as he is in every respect a fit person for the post. One who has come in touch with him can easily say that it is really a misfortune of the State that Mr. Dhirubhai has retired. I earnestly appeal to the Nawab Saheb kindly to reinstate those officers and clerks whose services were ruthlessly dispensed with by Mr. Virawala. We are glad that Mr. Virawala of Baroda is succeeded by Amir Shaikh Mahomad of Junagadh. May he follow the footsteps of his illustrious Hindu and Mahomedan predecessors and may he be guided with wise and sympathetic advice for the betterment of the Ruler and the ruled of Junagadh State is the sincerest prayer of.—Yours, etc.

CHHAGANLAL P. NANAVATY.

Navsari Bldg. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Sept. 22.

SWARAJISTS OF AHMEDABAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Kindly favour to publish this letter with your remarks, with reference to your remarks in to-day's editorial notes against the Swarajists of Ahmedabad, contesting elections in the local board and let me inform you to please correct your statement as it is misguiding.

The fact is that I being a member in the Daskroi Taluka Congress Committee, moved an amendment in the last meeting of the executive members held recently to resolve to contest the election in the district and local board on behalf of the Congress. This was opposed by most of the leading executive members who were present, and was therefore lost.

Under the circumstances in the absence of Congress candidates contesting the election, Swarajists were perfectly justified in resolving to capture the seats in the district and local boards, instead of allowing outsiders to enter.—Yours etc.,

MUNSHI H. D.

Ahmedabad.

INDIANS BEFORE SECTARIANS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your summary of the proceedings of the meeting held at Marwadi Vidyalaya on Saturday, I am reported as having said that persons like Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Swami Shraddhanand and Maulana Mahomed Ali, were not real Indians. What I actually said was that unless Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Swami Shaddananda, on the one side and Maulana Mahomed Ali and others on the other, were prepared to publicly declar that the were Indians first and Hindus and Mahomedans afterwards, it was idle for them to talk about bringing about Hindu-Mahomedan unity and that the Conference at Delhi was bound to be a failure. My point was that we must try to carry our religious principles into our own personal life and that in public life, we should place the country first and foremost; while, as a matter of fact, we have been doing the very reverse.—Yours, etc.,

K. NATRAJAN.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

QUANTITY OF YARN SPUN DURING JUNE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 22.

Total quantity of yarn spun during the month of June 1924 amounted to 58,000,000 pounds and that of woven goods 35,000,000 pounds as compared with 55,000,000 and 31,000,000 respectively in June 1923.

Exports of Indian yarn to foreign countries during three months April to June 1924 were 8,061,000 pounds as compared with 9,836,000 and 14,841,000 pounds in corresponding periods of 1923 and 1922 respectively.

FAITH IN SATYAGRAH.

MR. DAS ON TARAKESWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 22.

Addressing a meeting on the Tarakeswar compromise Mr. C. R. Das said that he has always stood by Satyagraha and would continue to do so as long as he lived. The Tarakeshwar settlement was the triumph of Satyagraha for which two thousand Bengalee youths embraced imprisonment. When he first joined the Tarakeswar Satyagraha Movement he said that he wanted the removal of the present Mahunt (Satis Giri and establishment of the right of free worship in the temple of Laksminarayan. According to the terms of the compromise both the points had been gained. Continuing the speaker said there was a complaint against the private character of Provat Giri who would become the Mohunt according to the terms of settlement. As far as the speaker was aware there was no truth in that rumour because he did not hear any definite complaint against the private character of Provat Giri. As regards some of the editorial comments that appeared in the columns of "Forward" in which aspersions were cast against the competency of Provat Giri for the Mohuntship, Sj. Das said that those comments were not made with his knowledge. Proceeding he remarked that the Committee of Management had been formed after due considerations. It was a representative committee in which all interests were represented. The speaker said that he was ready to entertain any other names whom the public will elect to the committee.

With regard to the charge that he sacrificed the Satyagraha movement for his own ends Sj. Das said that he did not care a bit for his own gain otherwise he would not have kicked off so much of wealth when he joined the movement. He had unflinching faith in Satyagraha and it was for this reason he sent his only and dearest son to join the holy fight at Tarakeswar.

PUBLIC MEETING IN CALCUTTA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 22.

A largely attended public meeting was held in the Conege square yesterday to discuss the terms of settlement of the Tarakeswar affairs. Many prominent men of Bengal were present including Mr. C. R. Das, Mr. Shyamsundar Chakravarty and Swami Satchidanand. Mr. C. R. Das in a lengthy address repudiated the allegation that he had been offered a large amount of money by the Mahant to effect a compromise and said that at one time he had given a kick once for all to the piles of money he had earned. He assured the gathering that they had won at last. The meeting accepted the terms of the settlement amidst cheers of "Satyagraheki Jai."

Mr. Shyamsundar Chakravarty made a long speech which was frequently interrupted by an impatient audience. Mr. Chakravarty said that it was against the Hindu 'dharma' to secularise a religious institution like the Mohantship by placing the Mohant under the control of a lay committee.

Swami Satchidanand maintained that Pravat Giri could not be accepted as Mohant.

The terms of the Tarakeshwar settlement have not generally been received satisfactorily by the Calcutta Press.

BERAR NON-CO-OPERATORS' LEAGUE.

IMMEDIATE PROGRAMME OF WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

YEOTMAL, Sept. 22.

A League called the Berar Non-Co-operation League has been started at Amraoti with Mr. W. G. Joshi as its president. The League aims at keeping alive the Non-Co-operation programme of Mr. Gandhi and lays open its membership to everyone who wholeheartedly subscribes to Mr. Gandhi's creed of non-violence and accepts his resolution of non-co-operation. The object of the League, is so far as possible to co-operate with the Indian National Congress. The immediate work before the League is to enroll members who agree to spin 2,000 yards of yarn per month and send the yarn on to the Khadi Board at Ahmedabad.

KOLABA D. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The Secretary, Congress Committee, Pen wires under date 22nd September:—

At a meeting of the Kolaba District Congress Committee held yesterday Mr. Mandlik presiding when leading gentlemen from the District attended, it was unanimously resolved to inform Mahatmaji and the All-India and Maharashtra Congress Committees that the Ahmedabad resolutions giving a mandate to representatives of Congress Committees to spin 2,000 yards of yarn monthly and to observe the five boycotts were futile and impossible to carry out in Kolaba District and further that Mahatmaji's new proposal to restrict the Congress membership to spinners was thoroughly impracticable.

Another important business transacted was the appointment of a local board Mandal consisting of twenty-two elected members from the Talukas with full powers to ensure the success of Congress candidates in the coming local board elections.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

CONCLUSION OF WORLD TOUR.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

St. Johns. The Special Service Squadron has left for England on the conclusion of its world tour which attracted nearly two million visitors, a million of whom visited the "Hood" alone. Reuter.

CALCUTTA LETTER.

CORPORATION AND GOVT.

LATE MR. B. N. BASU.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

As if Bengal had not been sufficiently punished by the death of two of her foremost sons, Mr. Bhupendranath Basu has also been taken away from our midst. For a while, the clash of political polemics was hushed, and men of all parties stood by his remains to offer their last homage to the dead. A long illness preceded the passing away of Bhupendranath Basu. Of the events of his life which are now recalled, none has received more emphasis and praise than his work connected with the Swadeshi movement of two decades ago. The later phase of official honours in Whitehall or in the Indian Secretariats is passed over in silence as of comparative unimportance. But the days of the partition agitation when Bhupendranath Basu was a popular leader, and voiced the feelings of an outraged people with an eloquence equal to the intensity of those feelings—the memory of those days stirs even at this length of time. Mr. Basu was always distinguished by a temperamental moderation, but he was an eminently polite man and while capable of firmness was never hostile or aggressive. He made many friends amongst all classes and retained them. He was a prolific writer and speaker and his oratory was marked by a picturesqueness and felicity of phrase. With him is vanished another of the small but glorious band of Bengalee Pioneers who in their time were the architects of Indian nationalism. Their work was considerable, and their contribution is a movement to their memory. Even though the autumnal leaves that gathered round the sunset of their lives seemed to obscure the radiance of their mind and the valour of their spirit, the fruits of their labour survive and will last, and a grateful people will not willingly let their memory die.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST MR. DAS.

Enmity against Mr C R Das, the uncrowned King of Bengal, is gathering force. His influence and power as the head of the most progressive and powerful party of Bengal and as the Mayor of the Calcutta Corporation are immense, and how can plutocratic Calcutta bear this ascendancy? The "Statesman" is persistent in the campaign of misrepresentation against the acknowledged leader of Bengal. It is said a conclave of some sinister souls was held in appropriate darkness and secrecy in a well-known quarter in Calcutta, under the shadows of the Black Hole Monument. The purpose of it was to dethrone Mr. C. R. Das from the position of the "uncrowned King" of Bengal. We are at present watching with amusement these developments, and we hope soon to know their climax. We might for the present, leave it to a later occasion to judge the depths of which some people are capable.

CHARGE OF BRIBERY.

Sir Alexander Muddiman's unbecoming answers to the questions regarding Lord Olivier's allegations of corruption have become the text of further abusive sermons against the Swarajists. It was evident from the answers of the Home Member that he could not say exactly where Lord Olivier got his information from, the answers were simply a statement of rumours and allegations, but they were stated in so insidious a manner, that designing people would gladly exploit them as a definite and proved charge of corruption. The general public of Bengal of course have no delusion as to the proper worth of these mischievous allegations.

EXECUTIVE MEDDLESOMENESS.

The Calcutta Corporation showed the Government of Bengal yesterday that it is in no mood to tolerate interference from the Executive. A certain tender had been accepted by the Council for the water beds of the Corporation and when sanction was applied for the Government referred the matter back to the Council with a long letter of comment and criticism. The Chief Executive Officer and the Lord Mayor were alike emphatic in their resistance of the meddlesomeness of the local Government. The Mayor suspected some ulterior reason behind the action of the Government and demanded its instant disclosure. "For myself," he said "I must express my disbelief in the arguments put forward in his letter. I do not believe the Government has given the real reasons. I ask you to remember this is a great constitutional crisis. I ask you to remember, you are a responsible body and you cannot afford to have your decisions flouted in this manner." If the Government of Lord Lytton have not yet realised that they have caught a Tartar in the leader of the Bengal Swarajya Party, we can only deplore their utter lack of intelligence.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

We are unable to report any improvement in our market during the past week, and a tone of extreme depression has characterised the whole period under review. The dominating feature at the moment is the price of cotton, which is causing a temporary lack of confidence on the part of both dealers and consumers, and we do not anticipate any marked renewal of activity until some stability is reached. Buyers who bought heavily about 4 to 6 weeks ago are already calculating their losses, as values of all classes of goods have depreciated considerably during the past fortnight. There is, however, ample time for an improvement in prices before their October-December purchases are due, although we are given to understand that some of their August purchases are being sold at a loss.

Grey Shirtings.—We have not heard of any "to arrive" purchases and there is no improvement in the off-take from the local bazar, where values have declined 3 to 4 annas per piece. It is reported that country-made cloths have met with a certain amount of attention and that some small sales have been made.

Grey Dhooties.—There has been a slight improvement in the sales of Grey Mull Dhooties, but other styles have been comparatively neglected. Prices are easier to the extent of 3 to 6 pies per pair.

Whites.—This section has been completely lifeless and in the absence of any sales values have depreciated 3 to 4 annas per piece.

Miscellaneous.—During the earlier part of the period under review some small sales of Sarries for forward shipment are reported to have been arranged and there is still a desultory enquiry about for further quantities, but at ridiculously low prices.

Yarns.—These still fail to attract any attention and in consequence values are easier to the extent of 3 to 6 pies per morah.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

Bannermill 40s. Grey Yarn per lb. Re. 1-8.
Wilkinson's 40s. Grey Yarn per lb. Re. 1-9.
T. Red Yarn Grey Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-7-6 to 2-3-6.
Grey Shirtings 34 by 37½-38 16 by 13 7 lbs. Rs. 10-11 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8¼ lbs Rs. 14-11 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8¼ lbs. Rs. 15-12 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16 10½ lbs Rs. 18 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 19 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 18-11 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10½ lbs. Rs. 19-3 per piece.
Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 Rs. 8-11 per piece.
*White Shirtings 40,000 36 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 27-8 per piece.
*White Shirtings 98 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 22-4 per piece.
*White Shirtings 99 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 23-4 per piece.
*White Shirtings Raja 40 yds. Rs. 1-10 per piece.

*The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

During the period under review values in our local market have undergone a further slight decline, and at the lower level of prices now ruling, up-country buyers appear to be taking more interest in the replenishment of their depleted stocks. The market closes steady with more enquiry in evidence.

We quote per 5 lbs., according to quality and ticket:—

Mule 10's. Rs. 4-8 to 4-12.
Mule 12's. Rs. 4-13 to 5-1.
Mule 14's. Rs. 5 to 5-4.
Mule 16's. Rs. 5-2 to 5-6.
Mule 20's. Rs. 5-10 to 5-14.
Mule 22s. Rs. 5-13 to 6-1.

COAL.

There has been a fair amount of business done during the past week, although not so much as generally at this time of the year. A lot of buyers are holding off expecting lower prices, but there is little likelihood of this occurring, the market having touched the bottom. Waggons are in fair supply although signs are not wanting that they will become short before long. Raisings are moderate.

The following are the current quotations:—

Desherghur Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 11.
13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherria Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 9-8.
11 and 12 Seams Jherria Rs. 5-4 to Rs. 6.
10 Seam Jherria Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-8.
Raneegunge Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-8.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s Gunny Market Report for the week ending 16th September is as follows:—

Heavy Goods.—A very firm tone has prevailed throughout the week. Australian Cornsacks were again in demand, but being scarce, considerably higher rates were paid, though the volume of business has been somewhat limited. A Twills also met with a good enquiry and a fair trade has resulted in deliveries from January to June at hardening rates.

At the close, the district figures of the final Jute forecast were issued, Estimating an outturn of somewhat over 80 lacs of bales.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrates Bags (25 ozs.) for October at Rs. 38-0-0, Liverpool Twills for September at Rs. 71-0-0 to Rs. 72-0-0, for January at Rs. 64-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 64-0-0, for February/March at Rs. 64-0-0; Liverpool Twills (41½ by 24 hd.) for October at Rs. 71-0-0 basis; Cuban Sugar Bags for September at Rs. 75-0-0 to Rs. 76-0-0, to September/October at Rs. 77-0-0, for 7th January at Rs. 76-0-0, for 15th January at Rs. 75-0-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—We have nothing to report.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for October/December at Rs. 56-0-0 to Rs. 56-4-0; Liverpool Twills for September at Rs. 71-0-0 to Rs. 72-0-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for September at Rs. 63-8-0 to Rs. 67-0-0, for September/October at Rs. 64-0-0, for early October at Rs. 63-0-0 to Rs. 67-0-0, for 15th October at Rs. 65-0-0, for October at Rs. 64-0-0 to Rs. 63-0-0, for early November at Rs. 63-0-0 to Rs. 65-8-0, for 15th November at Rs. 64-0-0, for November at Rs. 62-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 51-0-0 to Rs. 52-0-0; Woolpacks for April at Rs. 2-12-0, for April/June at Rs. 2-13-0; Woolpacks (12 lbs.) for November at Rs. 3-0-0 basis.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for January/March at Rs. 42-8-0; Heavy C's for October at Rs. 55-0-0 to Rs. 55-8-0, for October/December at Rs. 55-8-0; Liverpool Twills (26in.) for October at Rs. 79-0-0 basis; A. Twills for September at Rs. 75-0-0 to Rs. 76-0-0, for October at Rs. 76-0-0, for November at Rs. 71-8-0 to Rs. 75-0-0, for December at Rs. 71-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 69-0-0 to Rs. 68-8-0, for February/March at Rs. 68-0-0, March/April at Rs. 66-0-0, for April at Rs. 66-0-0 to Rs. 66-8-0, for April/June at Rs. 65-0-0 to Rs. 65-8-0, for May/June at Rs. 65-0-0.

For the Up-country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills (2 lbs.) for October at Rs. 53-0-0; B. Twills for October/December at Rs. 56-0-0 to Rs. 56-4-0, for January/March at Rs. 54-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 50-8-0; Liverpool Twills for September at Rs. 71-0-0 to Rs. 72-0-0, for January at Rs. 64-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 64-0-0, for February/March at Rs. 64-0-0; Softy A Twills for September at Rs. 83-0-0 basis, for October/December at Rs. 80-0-0 basis.

Hessians—ruled quiet but steady at the commencement of the week without much business passing, but latterly, on fresh enquiries from the River Plate, Shippers were keen buyers of 11 porter cloth for near shipments and a large turn-over resulted at advancing prices. Speculators have operated to a moderate extent in the forward positions up to September.

9 Porters for Ready and September at Rs. 18-5-0 to Rs. 18-9-0 to Rs. 18-3-9 to Rs. 18-8-0 to Rs. 18-6-0 to Rs. 18-9-0, for October at Rs. 17-14-0, for October/December at Rs. 17-8-0 to Rs. 17-6-0 to Rs. 17-9-0 to Rs. 17-5-0 to Rs. 17-7-0, for January/March at Rs. 16-13-0 to Rs. 16-12-0, for April/June at Rs. 16-4-0, for July/September at Rs. 16-4-0 to Rs. 16-0-0.

56ins.—10 ozs. for September at Rs. 23-8-0.

Hessian Bags 54 in. by 27 in. ex. 40in.—8 oz. for January/March at Rs. 35-8-0 to Rs. 36-4-0.

Hessian Bags 56 in. by 28 in. ex. 40in.—8 ozs. for January/March at Rs. 37-8-0.

11 Porters for Ready and September at Rs. 23-12-0 to Rs. 24-4-0 to Rs. 24-0-0 to Rs. 24-8-0, for early October at Rs. 24-0-0, for 15th October at Rs. 23-12-0 to Rs. 24-0-0 to Rs. 23-12-0, for October at Rs. 22-12-0 to Rs. 23-8-0 to Rs. 23-6-0, for October/December at Rs. 22-0-0 to Rs. 23-4-0, for November/December at Rs. 22-0-0 for December at Rs. 22-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 20-12-0 to Rs. 21-2-0 to Rs. 20-14-0 to Rs. 21-0-0.

Onion Pockets for December/January at Rs. 25-12-0.

CAUSE LIST.

(TUESDAY, September 23.)

BEFORE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE.
(In the Division Court No. 52.)
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

5201-22—Merwanji K and Co, Gordhandas Mowji, Shamji Mohanji and another, Payne and Co.
5211-22—Captain and V, Damodhar Sureka, Mohanlalas Narandas and others, Motichand and D, Payne and Co Vachha and Co.
5217-22—Craigie B and C, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, The Ideal Transport Co Ltd, Motichand and D.
5243-22—Merwanji K and Co, N H Moos, Gangaram Waghji, Mashowji and Co.
5245-22—Munji T and Co, Vithaldas Cooverji, Vassonji Naranji and others, Payne and Co.
5252-22—Forbes and Co, Gagrat Marker and Co, Ahmed Abdul Sattar, Shantri and Co.
5264-22—Madhavji, Nisar Hussin Mahomedally Aurangabadwalla Hayabhai Ahmedji and another Tyabji D and Co.
5266-22—Unwalla P and F, V M Shah and Co, Balkissondas Sethi and Co Forbes and Co.
5303-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bai Gooulbai widow and others, Vrajlal Bhagwandas and others, Edgelow G W and Co, Dallas and Co.
5304-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bai Gooulbai widow and others, Vrajlal Bhagwandas and others, Edgelow G W and Co, Dallas and Co.
5305-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bai Gooulbai widow and others, Vrajlal Bhagwandas and others, Edgelow G W and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.
5307-22—Khandwalla and Co Ignatius Mogello Daniel Marsell Manzello, Ferreira and V.
5322-22—Malvi M R and Co, Fakhand Maimal, Bai Tarabai widow.
5330-22—Vachha and Co, Phirojshah Nusserwanji Mehta, The Prospects Mills Co Ltd and another, Payne and Co.
5337-22—Little and Co, Mongibai widow, Khubchand Damodardas and another Bhaishanker K and G, Little and Co.
5366-22—Payne and Co, The Gujrat Glass Works Ltd Manilal Meganlal, Malji Th and Co.
5368-22—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Abdul Sakoor Issac, Sarabai widow, M V Gokhale.
5376-22—Daphtary F and D, Abdul Hussin Abdul Latiff and another, Bai Fatmabai widow, Vaccha and Co
5386-22—Mulla and M, Alfred Young and Co Ltd, Mahomedali Abeali Rajkotewalla, Motichand and D.
5389-22—Manilal and K, Vishnu Ramchandra Parulker, Thakoredas G Dalal and Co Smetham B and L.
5395-22—Purnanand C and J Chabwalla and Co, Bai Fatmabai widow.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL
LONG CAUSES.

3277-22—Wadia G and Co, The Eastern Bank Ltdv Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons, Edgelow G W and Co.
ADJOURNED MOTION.
35-19—Shamrao M and H, Nemchand Manekchand and another v Anant Narayen Deolalikar, M B Chothia and Co.
SHORT CAUSES.
4404-23—M B Chothia and Co, Divanchand Govindram v Gordhandas Goculdas Chaudhary, Mulji Th and Co.
3523-23—Dapthary F and D, William Erskine Memhood and others v K D Brothers Mulla and M.
LONG CAUSES.
4220-21—Mulla and M, G Otaki and Co, v C. Pestonji and Keshavlal Ardeshir D and Co.
3553-21—Mulji Th and Co, Nathuram Ghasiram Singhani v Vithaldas Motiram Gupta and another, N C Dalal and Co., G B Pandya.
3733-21—N C Dalal and Co., Vithaldas Motiram Gupta v Nathuran Son of Shasiram, Mulji Th and Co.
820-22—N C Dalal and Co, Vithaldas Motiram Gupta v Singhani Ghasiram Nathuram, Mulji Th and Co.
217-18—Mulla and M, Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat v Messrs Shibamal Ramchandra, Kharas and Co.
1658-20—M B Chothia and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Hemraj Valji, Ardeshir H D and Co.
2345-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bai Kaserbai widow and ors v Bhagwandas Hiralal Gandhi and anr, Crawford B and Co.
2810-22—Crawford B and Co, Bhagwandas Hiralal Gandhi and anr v Kesarbai widow and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co.
3251-22—Vachha and Co, Rukabdas Oomaji and Co v Pandurang Bhasker Rege Dabholker and J.
3298-22—Captain and V, Bai Dhanbai Cooverji Doctor v Bai Pirojbai widow and ors, Kharas and Co, Shamrao M and H.
3306-22—Pandia and Co, Rahimtoola Jivraj v Jamsetji R Driver, Vachha and Co.
3308-22—Craigie B and C, Alice Maude Roberts and anr v A D Shanks, Little and Co.
3315-22—Dubash and Co, Tobarmal Uttamchand v Bunwarilal Jeewanram, Kanga and Co.
3322-22—Mulji Th and Co, Manekial Chaganlal v Govindlal Bhailal and ors, Jamsedji R and D.
3323-22—Daphtary F and D, Joseph Francis Raphal D Almeda and ors v Rajaram Tukaram, Amin and D.
3324-22—Tyabji D and Co, Chogmal Ratanchand and Co v Stanley Longford and Co, Surveyor and Co.
3330-22—Craigie B and C, David Campbell Paton and ors v N K Jayaker and Co, Motichand and D.
3340-22—Madhowji and Co, Kanji Ludha and ors v Purshotam Rattansy, Jamsedji R and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.
FOR EXPARTE DECREE.
746-23—Tyabji D and Co, The Binard Mills Co Ltd, Mathuradas Waghji and others, Dikshit M and Co.
LONG CAUSES.
LONG CAUSES.
2440-19—Motichand and D, Kasturchand Sakalchand v Sha Nathalal Hukamchand and others, Raghvaya N and Co, N C Dalal and Co.
472-19—Captain and V, Manchershaw Dorabji Mehenti v P V Doshi and Co, Jamsetji K and D.
2910-24—Dallas and Co, Ramji Vallabhdas v Jamnadas Javerbhai and another, Bhaishanker K and G.
ADMIRALTY SUIT.
2-24—Daphtary F and D, Harry Dore Warder v The S S "Oruro", Caitais K and M.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.
208-24—Divekar and B, Gopal Kala, Babul Raghowji and Sons and another, Thakoredas and D, Mulji Th and Co.
SHORT CAUSE.
1901-24—Mehta L and Co, N H Moos, v Harakhchand Chunilal, Amarchand and M.
LONG CAUSES.
606-19—N C Dalal and Co, Vithaldas Karsondas, Dalsukhbhai Wadilal and others, Bhaishanker K and G.
1832-24—H L Shawe, Lionel Haran Worrall v Richardson and Cruddas, Crawford B and Co.
1567-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Gulam Husein Ratansey Nanji v Abdullabhai Lalji and ors, Tyabji D and Co.
2463-24—Merwanji K and Co, Khatizaba Shaikh Adam v Haji Mahomed Cassum Mooraj and ors, Crawford B and Co.
2936-19—Raghvaya N and Co, Esakbhai Ebrahim v Adamally Rahimbhoy.
1623-19—Mehta L and Co, Kamrudin Mahomed Cassum v Ramjanally Ebrahim and others, Payne and Co, Mehta L and Co.
2000-19—Jamsedji R and D, Mararji Kallianji v Gadmal Gopmanmal Bhaishanker K and G.
1378-14—Payne and Co, Manmohandas Ramji and Co v Mohanji Kanji, Ardeshir H D and Co.
253-16—N C Dalal and Co Mahomed Yusuf Jacob and another v Bai Ayishabai widow and others Jehangir G and B Jamsedji R and D, Little and Co.
3084-19—Mulla and M, Messrs. Khemaldas Kalyandas v Messrs J Balamal, Amin and D.
951-21—Motichand and D Gopaldas Tricumji v Dayal Shamji and others.
2259-21—Wadia G and Co, The Bank of Taiwan Ltd v Miramal Motilal and Co Shaw and Co Edgelow G W & Co.
S-C-C-12/286-18—Manilal and Co, Byramji Hormusji, v Maneckbai widow and another, Mulla and M, Edgelow G W and Co.
1870-23—Mulji Th and Co, Bai Kasturboi Goswami Shri 108 Dwarkalalji Vallabhlalji Maharaj, Dallas and Co.
3662-21—Jehangir M and S, Odegram Shivram v Padamsey Patansy, Mulla and M.
3001-22—Unwalla P and P, Bai Meherbai widow and another v J S Mehta and Co, Mehta L and C.
1054-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd, v Vithaldas Iswardas Parekh and another, Amarchand and M.
2975-23—Manubhai and Co, Bai Hirabai widow v Chotalal Mulchand and others, Ardeshir H D and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP

In the Division Court No. 54.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

1010-22—Surajmal and Co, Mahomed Husein Mahomed Syed Mulla and others v Mowji Purshotam and others, Surveyor and Co.
591-22—Wadia G and Co, The Eastern Bank Ltd v Gopalji Chapsi and Co, N C Dalal and Co.
SHORT CAUSE.
2313-24—G B Pandia Messrs, Ambalal Umedram, Balwantrao Keshaurao, Raghvaya N and Co.
LONG CAUSES.
4494-22—Shamrao M and H, Halimabai widow v Dada Umer and ors, Jhavery and Co, Unwalla P and P.
4495-22—Payne and Co, Mathradas Goculdas v Tullockchand Shapurjee and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Captain and V.
4515-22—Unwalla P and P, Cooper and Cooper v The Asian Store Supplying Agency.
4519-22—Vachha and Co, Abdul Gafoor Haji Ahmed v Mahomed Haji Ahmed and ors, Edgelow G W and Co.
4524-22—N C Dalal and Co, Manilal Ratanchand v Kaikhusru H Bilpudiwalla.
4560-22—Mulji Th and Co, Ahmed Hesham v Abde Rehman Haji Mahomed Aba, Edgelow G W and Co.
4568-22—Jamsetji R and D, Mulji Haridas v Balmer Lawri and Co, Payne and Co.
4587-22—Motichand and D, Jamsetji Ratanji and Co, v Maganlal Umedchand, Pathare and Co.
4588-22—Kanga and Co, Nathalal Hurjiwan v Khaliz Mahomed Mishri.
4609-22—Crawford B and Co, Turner Atherton and Co Ltd v The Swadeshi Felt Caps and Hosiery Mfg Co Ltd.
4630-22—N C Dalal and Co, Madanji Mohanji and Co v Jugjiwandas Dharamdas and others, Thakoredas and D.
4634-22—In Person—Lady Jambai widow v Manecklal Kissore, Patel, Jehangir G and B.
4637-22—Jamsetji R and D, Framroze Hormusji Ghadiali v B N Lang and another, Mehta L and Co.
4645-22—Smetham B and L, Kundlik Shivram Khandagale v Shanker Deoji Khandagale and others, Payne and Co., Amin and D.
4651-22—Manilal and K, Adhansha Pandusha Podge v Ismailji Ebrahim Sardaria.
4674-22—Vachha and Co, Tekchand Mehra v L H Rijhumal and Co, Merwanji K and Co.
4675-22—Malvi M R and Co, Esmail Ebrahim and another v Bai Ramabai widow, Mulla and M.
4688-22—N C Dalal and Co, Manilal Ratanchand v Kaku Ranchod, Amarchand and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 37.
FOR CONSENT DECREE.
3756-23—Dikshit M and Co, The British India Banking and Industrial Corporation Ltd, Himatlal Bahuji, Manilal and K.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.
809-22—J P Wallace and Co, India International Co. v Esmail Haji Cassum and Sons, Wadia G and Co.
920-22—Crawford B and Co, Meer Aboodi Menashy Meyer Shahona v Solomon Aboodi Menashy Mayer Shahona and others, Little and Co.
789-22—N C Dalal and Co, Madhowji Mohanji and Co v Ramrikdas Srijanshan, Dharamsi D and Co.
FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.
1018-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Ebrahim Haji Ismail v Ahmadaily A Tohia, Jhavery and Co.
SHORT CAUSES.
2283-24—Dastur and Co Ratanlal Chunilal Panalal v The Bombay Merchants' Bank Ltd. v. Merwanji K and Co.
2239-24—Crawford B and Co., The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd. v Vithaldas Thakoredas, Kanga and Co.
2451-24—Ardeshir H D and Co., Khimji Dolaji and Co. Raghunath Tulsiram and another.
1348-24—Rele and Co, Karsondas Ladak v Maganlal Purshotamdas, Mohile P and G.
740-24—Purnanand C and J, Jamnadas Maganlal Kinarwalla v Chhotubhai Dayalji Desai, Thakoredas and Co.
2251-24—Pocha and Co, Haji Ali Mahomed Haji Tarmahomed v Haji Mahomed Haji Tarmahomed and another, Chitnis K and M.
1331-24—Mulji Th and Co, N H Moos v Shanker Vithal Patki, Divekar and B.
2271-24—Mermanji K and Co, Ibrahim Abdally Shamsudin v John E Minnitt Lt and another, In Person.
640-24—Manubhai and Co, Manubhai C Pandia v Bombay Minerls Colours and Electric Chemicals Co Ltd. and others Kanubhai and Co.

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"A LAWLESS LAW."

MR. ABHYANKAR ON CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT

Mr. M. V. Abhyankar, (Nagpur Division: Non-Muhammadan), made the following speech in the Legislative Assembly in support of Dr. Gour's Bill to repeal the unrepealed part (Part II) of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908:—

Sir, I stand to support my friend, Dr. Gour, although I don't think that such a measure and in such an Assembly as it is today requires any support for its passage. It is only for certain remarks or rather certain arguments that have been urged against it by the Hon. the Home Member that I desire to speak and therefore stand up to support my friend Dr. Gour.

In the first place, the very principle of the Act which my friend Dr. Gour seeks to repeal is obnoxious. It allows the Executive to take the place of the Judiciary and it allows the Executive to have a free hand in the matter. It has been told us several times and specially by the predecessor of the present Home Member that the Executive in every country requires some such special powers and he has always asked us to draw upon the analogy of such free countries as England and others. Now, what are the relations of the Executive with the people in this country. In the first place, the Executive is not only irresponsible to the people but is often found to be contemptuous of them and to arm an Executive of this kind with power so as to do away with the interference of the Judiciary is a thing which no popular House would stand. Then, Sir, there is another fact that must always be noted whenever any special powers are to be given to the Executive. The Executive of this country, not being a popular Executive or a responsible Executive, is always at war with the people. The people and the Executive are always fighting with each other, in fact trying to put down each other, and under these circumstances to arm one of the parties to that fight with special weapons to crush the other is a thing which no sense of justice would stand.

The Hon. the Home Member has cited examples of dacoities, of pistols, of cartridges, and of Red Bengal leaflets. I should like to know were they the only cases in which the Criminal Law Amendment Act was used? Or even were such the only cases in which it was used? No: it was not only used but it was misused and I may go further and say that it was abused in many other cases to which it has no application. I should like to know from this House if my worthy leader, the Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru, belongs to a gang of dacoits against which the Act was meant to be used? And yet we know that this Act has been used against him and he was sent to jail for six months under that Act. Now, I should like to know from this House if that is an example of the use of the Act or the abuse of that Act? Man after man, and woman after woman, not to talk of the boys have been sent to jail, nay, have been crammed into jails until the jails could hold them no more, and that was the use to which this Act was put, and it has been seriously suggested that that was the legitimate purpose for which it was intended I cannot believe that. For one moment I cannot think that any man, any sensible man, can believe that. You had this Act passed for some years and the Government did not use it. Why? Was it merely the passing of the Act that put a stop to all crime contemplated by it. Why was it that you brought out this weapon at a time when you desired to bring it out not because the exigencies of the times or the anarchical crime in the country required it but because you wanted to crush a legitimate movement. You used it for your purposes of crushing the just and natural aspirations of the people of this country. At the time of the passing the Act it was told that it was required for one purpose, but our woeful experience in this country has been that it was and is always used for a different purpose for which it was never intended. That is the way of the Government in this country.

Then, further, the Honourable the Home Member, has asked us to give him some other substitute if we want to repeal the Act. I would say to him we cannot give you any substitute. A good thing has got to be replaced. But if we think this is a bad thing in itself and therefore we want to repeal it, we refuse to give you any substitute for it. You cannot say that a thing is bad and yet ask us to give you a similar substitute for it, when we require that it should be repealed on account of its badness.

Then, Sir, it has been suggested that one function of the Government is to maintain Law and Order. Yes, Sir, I admit one function of the Government is to maintain law and order. But what is this law and order, of which so much has been made and so much has been talked in and out of season? This law and order, if I may be permitted to use the phrase, is a lawless law and order. The Government, this House very well knows, have used all the laws and have used all their orders and regulations in a fashion which no self-respecting man particularly no man in this country—who desires to achieve responsible Government for himself and for his country will think to be law and order. It has been anything and everything but law and order!

BOGEY OF ANARCHY.

Then, it has been suggested that this law is wanted in order to prevent anarchy. I assume—I don't say I admit the House will remember—that there is anarchy in this country. Well, what are the causes of this anarchy? A good doctor will never proceed to the treatment of the case unless he has diagnosed the trouble and then if he wants to treat the patient rationally he will treat the cause and not the symptom. What then are the causes? It is for you to remove the causes of that anarchy. It is no use piling repressive laws one one upon another. If there is anarchy in this country, I assure the Honourable the Home Member, that anarchy shall not die by any of these repressive laws. I may tell him this in all seriousness, in all sincerity, in all friendship—that anarchy in this country shall not die because you go on piling and mounting one repressive law upon another. You must go to the causes and remove them. Why is there anarchy? We have such a nice Government, such a good Executive, such fine laws, such supreme powers of this benign Government and why are there anarchical movements? There are certain reasons. The people want some little freedom. They want to go further. They want to see that they are masters in their own country. And let me assure the Honourable the Home Member that, unless he sees that the people of this country are masters in their own home, this anarchy will not die. It is not likely to die. It is against human nature that it should die. We cannot pitch tht laws of man against the Laws of God. The divine laws are bound to superside and they are bound to override the man-made lays.

It has been said that the Leader of the Swaraj Party in Bengal has accepted not only that there is anarchy but that there is a worse from of anarchy than the Government contemplates or thinks there is in the country. Well, there is a lesson to be taken from this statement of the leader of my party, and I should like the Honourable the Home Member to minutely look at it, to look at it dispassionately and carefully and to find out what is behind all that. Remove the causes and there shall be no anarchy. No man likes anarchy. Man is peace-loving by nature. At least I am. I do not know about others. And unless he is forced, unless something within him, something great and powerful, forces him to get out of that nature, he does not get out of it. He wants peace. He wants harmony.

The only thing that I should like in the end to tell this House is this. The Honourable the Home Member has said that he always looks with suspicion upon measures like this which give extraordinary powers to Government. It is but natural for him to do so, because he has been born and bred up in the traditions of a free country which have been denied to us. It is therefore necessary that this House should not only regard such powers with suspicion but do its utmost and see that such powers under no conditions are given or at least under the present condition of the country are not given to the Executive; and if you do give such powers and if you do concede to all the arguments that have been advanced by the Hon'ble the Home Member in support of them, then I say, to say the least about it, you should bid good-bye to the goal on which you have embarked of obtaining responsible Government as quickly as possible.

BARODA AFFAIRS.

PETLAD SATYAGRAHA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Sept. 18.

Except a few showers, there is no rain here during the last week. Owing to the absence of H. H. the Gaekwar things are dull, but as he is expected to return in November, the high officials are getting active.

There were a number of cricket matches during the last fortnight in connection with the Randle Cup and the Gaekwar Cup.

COLLEGE AFFAIRS.

There has been a good deal of stir and consternation in the Baroda College Staff, owing to the letter of "A Spectator" appearing in the "Nava-Gujarat" of the 15th. It is rumoured that the College staff or some of its members are going to get an inspired communication published in that paper in defence. There is no gainsaying the fact that the College does not possess giants like Sjt. Aurobindo Ghose, Sir Manubhai Mehta, A. M. Masani, J V Shah, C. R. Reddy, and many others who once belonged to the College. Among the Principals of the College, Mr. Thomas S. Tait has not been equalled upto now. Owing to want of space in other colleges, students have to avail themselves of any affiliated college irrespective of the quality of education imparted and the students are after all the best judges of a Professor's work. The student cry has been intense that with some exceptions, the education imparted is of an indifferent type, that the professors make up for their defects in teaching by dealing severely with students for the supposed offence of a few mischievous boys and getting into temper when criticised. Mr. Burrow after his return from the war, is reported to have become a military disciplinarian, and seems to have forgotten that he has to deal with students in an educational institution and not with soldiers.

PETLAD SATYAGRAHA.

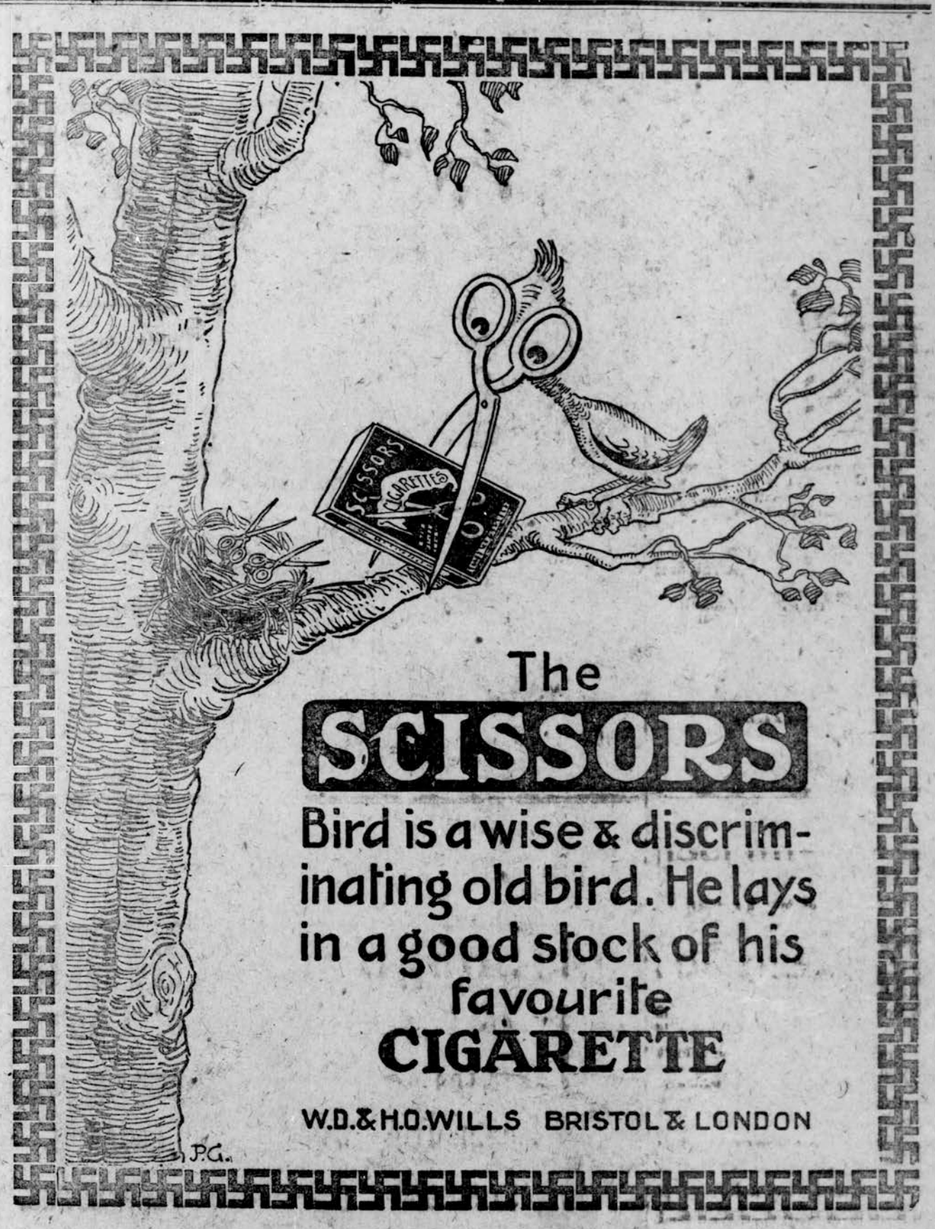
The Petlad Satyagraha movement is now entering a second stage. The movement is directed against the levying of increased revenue on account of the recent Revision settlement in Petlad Taluka. No notices, it is alleged by the organisers of Satyagrah, were issued to the holders to show if any further increase could be made in the assessment, nor, did the Government allow the period of twelve months to elapse between the date of publication and the date of application of the new rates. The people asked for an independent official inquiry some months back and bound themselves to abide by its judgment but this request is stated to have been refused. As the crops are now ready the Government has issued orders for the collection of the last year's Revision settlement rates by enforcing the provisions of the Revenue Code.

HUSBAND STABS HIS WIFE.

WIFE PLEADS FOR MERCY.

Dawood Abdool Kadir Bharmare Karai, of Bazaar Road, Bandra, who had been charged before Mr. Modak, Sub-Divisional Magistrate at Andheri, with causing grievous hurt to his wife Khatijabai by stabbing her in the chest with a knife has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default to suffer further rigorous imprisonment for six months.

Khatijebai asked the Court to have mercy on her husband as he was afflicted with a mental disease which made him sometimes forget himself.



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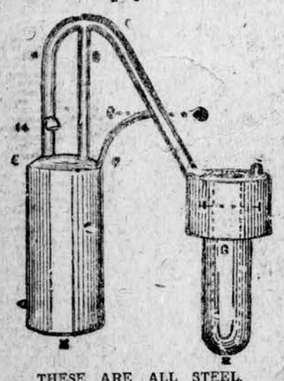

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